London, Thursday, January 27, 1994



Paris Presses

France Insists It's Time To Carry Out Decision,

Using Force if Needed

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service
PARIS — France said Wednesday that it was

time for NATO to carry out its decision to

relieve two Bosnian towns encircled by Serbian

In an unusually hlun statement. President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said the United Nations,

which has the authority to call North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops into action in the former Yugoslavia. "must without delay give

itself the means to open the Tuzla airport and relieve UN troops in the town of Srehrenica in Referring to NATO's call for the relief of

these towns at a summit meeting in Brussels earlier this month, Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Balladur declared, "It is now time for this decision to be carried out, including, if neces-

Similar threats, although not quite so

brusque, have been made in the past by West-ern powers during the 21-month-long Bosnian conflict, but bave led to nothing. In the state-

ment, France once again combined the menace of military action with an appeal for concerted

diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the fight-

"The International Community must assume its responsibilities." the statement said. "It must work for peace by appealing to all the belligerents to make the necessary concessions. This is possible if the international community of the property of the peace and closely coordinate.

adopts a coherent course and closely coordi-

nates its efforts.

The appeal for coherence clearly reflected

acute French frustration at the failure this week of meetings between the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, and French leaders to agree on a common stance toward Bosnia.

France urged the United States to apply pressure on the Bosnian Muslims to give up the war, even for an imperfect peace, but Mr. Christopher replied that the Muslims were the

main victims of the fighting and that the Clinton administration would not adopt such a coarse. By issuing its statement Wednesday.

sary, through the use of force."

troops, using force if necessary.

eastern Bosnia.

## **Clinton Vows** To Veto Any Nonuniversal Health Plan

State of Union Address **Challenges Congress** With Dounting Agenda

By Ann Devroy

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton
used his State of the Union address to lay down
a broad, unequivocal challenge to Congress to
deliver on his domestic agenda, threatening to

deriver on his domestic agenda, threatening to veto any health care proposal that does not guarantee coverage for all Americans.

As Republicans sat glumly glued to their seats, Mr. Clinton added a new twist to his pledge for guaranteed health insurance. "This is a test for all of us" in government, he said. "We have bealth care that's always there. I think we need to give every hard-working, taxpaying need to give every hard-working, taxpaying American the health care security they have

already given to us."

While health care was the centerpiece of the president's address Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton and Company also insisted that welfare reform, anti-crime legislation, education reform, revamping of the job training system and a range of other issues

could not be ignored this year.

And beyond the lists of proposals, recommendations and appeals, Mr. Clinton ended his

Clinton's call to arms will shape early legisla-tive maneuvering over health care. Page 4.

address with his signature "New Democrar" appeal for personal responsibility and national

14 16 8 c 1100

The Long State

Recounting the efforts of Americans to help each other during the natural disasters that have swept the country in the previous 12 months, be said: "Let us not reserve these better angels only for natural disasters, leaving our deepest problems to petry political fights. Let us instead be true to our sprit, facing facts, coming together, bringing hope, moving forward."

If Mr. Clinton focused on a collage of domes-tic initiatives, the Republican response to his speech aimed squarely at health care.

Using charts and graphs, Bob Dole of Kan-sas, the leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, called Mr. Clinton's health care plan "a massive overdose of government con-trol" and said that while Republicans would support the president when he "is moving America in the right direction," they would not when he took a wrong turn, as in health care.

Mr. Dole defined the president's health care proposal this way: "More cost. Less choice.
More taxes. Less quality. More government
control. Less control for you and your family. That's what the president's government-run plan is likely to give you."

Although Mr. Clinton has said repeatedly over the past months that the only element of his plan that was nonnegotiable was guaranteed coverage for all, he repeated that Tuesday night in terms that lacked any maneuvering room.

"If you send me legislation that does not guarantee every American private health insur-ance that can never be taken away, you will force me to take this pen, veto the legislation,

See CLINTON, Page 4



## Student Shoots Blanks at Prince Charles in Australia said Sydney's lord mayor, Frank Sartor. Others on stage were

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Running out of a crowd, a man fired two
hlank shots from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles on

The prince, who was unharmed, saw the man run toward him and hardly flinched as the shots rang out. Afterward, he calmly adjusted his cuff links.

The police said the man, whom they identified as David

Ine pouce said the man, whom they identified as David Kang, a 23-year-old student, had written the prince last month to complain about Australia's treatment of Cambodian refugees, Mr. Kang is an ethnic Chinese, born in Australia.

Officials said Mr. Kang fired one hlank cartridge and then ran about 30 meters onto an outdoor stage and fired the second blank as the prince was about to present an award before an audience of 10,000 people at celebrations marking Australia's national day. Security guards pounced on Mr. Kang a few feet away from the prince, who was led from the

stage by police officers.
Within minutes of his assailant's arrest, Charles carried on with his speech. He joked with the crowd, and later assured guests at a cocktail party that he was fine.

"He played it cool. He wants everyone to know he is O.K.."

knocked from their seats in the commonoo,

Mr. Kang was charged with six offenses, including assault,
possessing a firearm and attacking someone defined under
Australian law as an international protected person. He was

Australia, Mr. Griffiths blamed Buckingham Palace for restricing the security.

Terry Griffiths, police minister for New South Wales, said the attack was a "stunt, not an assassination attempt."

The prince, 45, was on the third day of a 12-day tour of

France appeared to be seeking once again to get the United States more directly involved either through the use of force or diplomacy in attempts to bring peace to the Balkans.

The French government has also been under increasing domestic pressure to get beyond impasse in Bosnia. With more than 6,000 of its troops in Bosnia as part of the United Nations peacekeeping force. France has the largest single contingent, and 18 French soldiers have

died there. This week, several senior members of Mr. Balladur's Gaullist party said the troops should be withdrawn. "We must either act or get out," said Pierre Lellouche, a Gaullist legislator and chief de-fense adviser to the Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac. "Our soldiers are hostages and we are running the credibility of the United Nations.

# At Post-Cold War CIA, Concerns Are Threefold

By Tim Weiner New York Tomes Service

WASHINGTON - In a tour of the world's horizons from his perspective as director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey has inclaural micangence, R. James wootsey has in-cluded among his major concerns the possibil-ty of destructive hyperinflation in Russia, polit-ical and ethnic tensions that could fragment Ukraine and a military buildup in North Ko-

Although none of these events poses an immediate danger to the United States, "the end of the Cold War does not mean the end of conflict, nor the end to threats to our security and to that of our friends and allies," Mr.

Woolsey said Tuesday during testimony at a public session of the Senate Select Committee

Mr. Woolsey said the Central Intelligence Agency was trying to sort out confusing and conflicting data on the Russian economy. He said the agency was worried that "looser fiscal and monetary policies aimed at easing the pain of reform will unleash forces that could bring Russia again to the brink of destructive hyperinflation

If that brink is crossed and inflation destroys Russian citizens' savings, he said, "it would be a very heavy blow at democracy and the political structure" that President Boris N. Yeltsin is trying to achieve.

celebrations have "given way to distillusionment as a result of economic mismanagement and ohtical dr.ft."

"Reform has been nonexistent." he said. Energy shortages have become a way of life. the inflation rate for December was 90 percent, and nearly half of Ukraine's citizens are living below the poverty level." Mr. Woolsey said a potential political crisis

lay in a rising secessionist movement in Crimea, the only region of Ukraine where ethnic Russians are in the majority. Their clamor for reunification with Russia threatens to fragment the fledgling republic, he said.

North Korea, which has huilt one or two

nuclear weapons, according to the CIA's most recent classified estimate, has vaulted to the top of the agency's agenda in recent months. Mr. Woolsey said the politically isolated Communist nation was likely to continue to produce. process and stockpile significant amounts of plutonium for use in building nuclear weapons.

He also warned of "what North Korea calls its war preparations program, including improvements in military capabilities and con-tinuing efforts to bring their economy and society to a heightened state of military readiness at the expense of social and economic needs. He said the North had deployed rocket launchers

See WOOLSEY, Page 4

# Get-Rich-Quick Wave Soaks Some Asians Stock Sell-Offs in Singapore and Malaysia Hurt Small-Timers

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Plunging prices on the stock exchanges of Singapore and Malaysia in recent days have cut a swathe through a legion of small-time speculators, exposing a consumer fever that officials say threatens to undermine social values and economic growth in both

Concern centers on the emergence of a freespending middle class that seems obsessed with spending middle dass time scenes cosessed with material goods, an easy life and a get-rich-fast

Brokers in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur say those hit hardest by the waves of selling that have battered share prices in Singapore and Malaysia over much of the past two weeks have been professionals, white-collar workers, housewives and other retail investors who had used borrowed money in the hope of quick

Many saw the stock market as a way to make the extra bucks they needed to buy expensive cars and property, said Bruce Gale. Singapore regional manager of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy.
Such hopes have been thwarted, at least for

now, by the savage correction in the overheated Following a fall of almost 5 percent Tuesday. the Kuala Lumpur Composite Index regained
1.73 percent Wednesday. Singapore's Straits
Times Industrial Index was practically the same

Wednesday after a decline of nearly 2.7 percent "In the quest for material gains, there is the

tendency to believe that nothing succeeds like excess," said Kanwaljit Soin, a member of Singapore's parliament who was nominated to the st to represent an independent view.

"Lavish dinners, flashy new cars, expensive chib memberships, branded goods and exces-

spirit of our people," she said.

Malaysia and Singapore have promoted hard work, discipline, thrift and social cohesion, and leaders of both countries assert that these values enable East Asian economies to outperform

However, J.A.C. Mackie, an Australian politthe West. ical scientist who bas visited Southeast Asia regularly for more than two decades, and came back to Singapore the other day, said Singapore the quintessence of consumerism had become

and materialism. Although Australia has a reputation for hedonism, contemporary Singapore, he said makes Australia look rather spiritual. Many urban middle-class Singaporeans and

Malaysians were swept up in a speculative mania that almost doubled the value of shares See RICH, Page 4

Vitzhak Rabin of Israel after a speech Wednesday at meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in which he appealed to Hafez Assad of Syria to go the extra mile for peace.

# Willy Brandt Haunts an Electoral Year

## Kiosk

Crossword

Weather

## Parliament in Belarus Ousts Leader

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Belarus's Soviet-era conservative parliament ousted:
the country's liberal leader, Stanislan S. Shushkevich, and appeared to bury any

hope of rapid economic reforms. hope of rapid economic retorns.

Deputies voted, 209 to 36, to diamiss Mr.

Shushkevich, the 59-year-old chairman of the parliament, who has waged virtually a

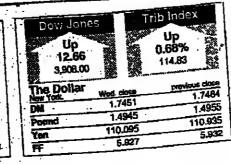
single-handed ideological battle against reheciant converts to market economics in parliament and government. The country's conservative prime minis-

ter, Vyacheslav F. Kebich, Mr. Shushke-vich's constant rival, survived a similar vote to oust him. A total of 101 voted for his dismissal and 175 against Page 8.

Page 18.

Page 7.

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Denmark14.00 D.Kr. Norway ....15 N.Kr. Egypt .....E.P. 5000 Saudi Arabic 9.00 R 



# By Craig R. Whitney New York Times Service

BONN — With Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party bonn — with Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party hoping to make a comeback under a new leader in the national elections next October, the last thing it wanted was to be confronted with the

But Willy Brandt's widow, a 47-year-old former journalist, bas brought them out, sparking a bitter debate that revealed much about the skeletons in its closes. fragility of German unity more than three years after remnification. Rudolf Scharping, the party's hope to get back into the chancellery after 12 years, said Wednesday that the debate bad left the party more unified than ever," but earlier in the week he criticized Brighte Sec-

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who married the late chancellor in 1983 after bacher-Brandt for starting it. his divorce from his second wife, is fiercely possessive of Mr. Brandt's political and personal legacy. Even so it was a mystery why she chose the start of the election campaign to remind Germans how hitter Mr. Brandt had been after resigning as chancellor in May of 1974, after the discovery that an East German spy was one of his personal assistants. He felt herrayed, she said, not so much by the Communists as by his party's loogtime éminence grise and parliamentary floor léader, Herbert Wehner, à crusty former Communist — and she had 43 pages of Mr. Brandt's handwritten notes, published in the daily Frankfurter

Allgemeine Zeitung Wednesday, to prove it.

Mr. Wehner died in early 1990, nearly three years before Mr. Brandt. They rarely spoke during their last decades. Now, with Chancellor

Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats rubbing their hands with glee.
Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt and Greta Wehner, the stepdaughter Mr. chner married after the death of his second wife, are battling in what newspapers here call "the war of the widows."

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who fought to keep the chancellor's second wife, Rut, from attending his funeral, did not contribute any new facts to the debate, Mrs. Wehner said in an open letter among several documents she issued to prove her late busband's loyalty.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, in turn, charged that a former Soviet ambas-sador bad said that one of Mr. Wehner's closest associates had been a KGB agent, a statement that the former envoy denied. But denials did not seem to matter, with election-year fever high and

newly discovered documents from Soviet archives showing that, as a German Communist in exile in Moscow in 1937, Mr. Wehner had denounced comrades who later died in Stalin's purges. Mr. Scharping urged his party not to be distracted by "political

mudslinging," rejecting calls from the rank-and-file to expel Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt from the party. The most explosive charge she made was that Mr. Wehner had somehow connived behind Mr. Brandt's back to bring him down, in negotiations he carried out over the years with the East German leader

But 868 pages from files the former East German secret police and the KGB kept on Mr. Wehner, covering the period through 1968, were See BRANDT, Page 4

## NATO and the European Union." In the statement, France said urgent consul-See BOSNIA, Page 4 Approval Near On Start-Up Aid For Palestinians

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Leading Western donor nations are close to approving about \$150 million in funds needed to finance the start of Palestinian

self-rule, government officials close to the dis-cussions said Wednesday.

The issue will be discussed on Thursday and Friday at a meeting in Paris that has been convened by the World Bank, the designated coordinator of economic aid and planning for the Palestinians.

Both American and Israeli officials said the Paris meeting could result in the commitment of the \$150 million of start-up money, which is a crucial part of \$570 million of emergency economic aid for 1994 that was pledged last

in October, about three dozen governments agreed to an overall \$2.4 billion of donations designed to cover the first five years of invest-

ment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Paris economic meeting comes amid speculation that Israel and the Palestinian Liberanon Organization are close to a political breakthrough in their peace talks that would allow Israel to go ahead with the first phase of its troop withdrawal and the transfer of civilian

authority in the occupied territories. The carrying out of the self-rule accord bas been on hold since mid-December, but negotiators were meeting in Cairo on Wednesday in a fresh effort to agree on a document settling outstanding border controls and the amount of land the Israeli Army will retain to protect Jewish settlers in Gaza.

Both Israeli officials and an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said the negotiators were trying to finish their work in time for the joint appearance at the world economic conference in Davos, Switzerland, on Sunday of Mr. Arafat and Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister. But Mr. Peres, who fueled hopes last weekend with an optimistic statement, on Wednesday tried to dampen expectations before the Davos meeting by saying. "I would not put all my fortunes in one weekend.

The World Bank has called the Paris meeting so that donor nations can examine for the first time a detailed line-item hudget prepared by

See PALESTINE, Page 4

## Algeria **Near Deal** With IMF

#### **Extremist Threat** Linked to Accord

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service
ALGIERS — After hesitating for a year, the Algerian government has decided to accept a stringent accord with the International Monetary Fund to help it deal with an Islamic insurgency that is growing in support from Algerians hit by economic deprivation.

The country's economic troubles include 22 percent inflation and at least 22 percent unemployment, helping provide a ready pool of recruits for the extremists, Bakeries are short of ingredients, doctors cannot get medicine, and hundreds of factories run at less than 50 per-cent capacity for lack of materials.

Algeria could earn \$8.3 billion this year from oil and natural gas sales — hut only if the 1994 price of oil rounds out at \$15 a barrel. It is due, however, to pay \$9.3 hillion on its \$27 hillion external debt. That leaves nothing for the \$10 hillion officials say they need to revive an

economy headed for collapse.

An accord with the IMF will mean tough austerity measures adding more hardship and possibly social unrest to an already volatile political situation. But it could also bring Algeria debt relief from its international creditors and allow it to pump money into an economy that had a growth rate of minus I percent last year.

The man pulling the oars on Algeria's economic lifeboat is Ecoonmics Minister Mourad Benachenhou, who earned a doctorate in economics in France, studied management at the University of Maryland, was an executive director of the World Bank from 1982 to 1990, and has worked in Algeria's government for 37 years.

Very frankly, we don't see any other way out" than an accord with the IMF, he said. "The other way is more inflation and a total collapse of the economic apparatus."

But given Algeria's political crisis - with Muslim fundamentalists trying to oust the military-backed secular government and form an Islamic state — bow does he think these reforms can be sold to the

Mr. Benachenhou said he felt that "we can arrive at having, if not he support, at least understand

It would be "painful, difficult and costly," he said, "but if they don't accept it, they will bear the cost: more inflation, more lack of food, more unemployment. I know it's not easy to explain it to peo-

ple."
"We need, as a government." he said, "a very clear political process over the next three years" — some-thing Algeria at the moment does

Mr. Benachenhou said Algeria began preluninary talks with the IMF in September and would sonn send a delegation to Washington to begin substantive negotiations.

Armed with an IMF "standby" agreement, it can then try to obtain

debt relief. Algeria, which imports at least 60 percent of its food, will need all the help it can get. Every \$1 drop in the selling price of oil means a \$500 million annual loss for the country. which gets 95 percent of its foreign revenue from oil and gas exports. Other exports bring in \$300 million to \$400 million annually.

Algeria's current 1994 budget projections are based on an annual average oil price of \$15 a harrel, Mr. Benachenhou said, Last week. Algerian oil was selling for only \$14.50 in a world market projected to remain sluggish this year.

A Change of Heart Abdelaziz Bouteflika had agreed to become Algeria's next president but is no longer willing to take up the post, Reuters reported Wednesday from Algiers, citing a senior

National newspapers reported this week that Mr. Bouteflika, a veteran of Algeria's war of independence from France and foreign minister from 1963 to 1979, was likely to become president.

But Abdelkader Bensaleh. spokesman for Algeria's national conference on its political future. quoted the conference chairman. Youcef Khatih, as saying that Mr. Bouteflika had changed his mind.

The conference was originally to endorse a new president to replace the army-backed five-man council that has ruled Algeria since its first multiparty elections were canceled in January 1992. The council is due to step down on Jan. 31.

ERHEAR

## Russia's Prime Minister: Filling a Power Vacuum

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

MOSCOW - Al a time when serious questions are being raised about the course of Russian politics, a former Communist Party bureaucrat who has been prime minister for little more than a year is more often than not these days making decisions for President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Still little known in the West, the official, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, was chosen in December 1992 by Mr. Yeltsin to serve as prime minister, when a hard-line revolt in parliament forced him to drop Yegor T. Gaidar, who had been the architect of his economic reforms.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 55, was a compromise candidate — the classic "centrist" to substitute for the highly provocative Mr.

myrdin, who had run the Soviet natural gas monopoly and who was natural gas minister in the first cabinet under Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the mid-1980s, was thought to be someone whom Mr. Yeltsin could easily control.

A year later, however, it is Mr. Chernomyrdin who is calling most of the shots.
Mr. Yeltsin — after the shelling of the parliament in October, the parliamentary elections in December and a summit meeting with President Bill Clinton that acmplished little for him - is said to have sunk into one of his post-crisis periods of

lassitude, doing little and saying less.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, aware of the need to meet Western insistence on economic change, promises that his new government will fight inflation and be wary of issuing

too many cheap credits.

But Mr. Chernomyrdin's background argues against such promises. The first decision he made when he became prime minister in December 1992 was to give large new subsidies to the energy sector.

The second was to institute price and profit controls on many basic items like bread, salt, tea, milk, meat and vodka. He was eventually prevailed upon to change his mind by Boris G. Fyodorov, whose resignation as finance minister was accepted Wednesday.

During his year as prime minister, Mr. Chernomyrdin has tried to balance the advocates of anti-inflation market economists — the so-called reformers — and industrialists who have fought for easy credits and high employment even at the cost of dangerously rapid inflation.

But he was clearly not very neutral. He

indicated that he was not in sympathy with the reformers, regarding them as aca-demics with little practical experience. Tellingly, within days of Mr. Chernomyrdin's appointment, Mr. Yeltsin surprised everyone by cutting short a trip to Beijing, saying he had to return to keep "the core of the Gaidar government" from losing their portfolios.

"The master has to return to impose order," Mr. Yeltsin said then. But these days, as Mr. Yeltsin's authority wanes, rubbed away by the severe political battles of the last three years, Mr. Chernomyrdin's hour seems to have come.

A burly man with a penchant for double-breasted suits and a strong dislike for publicity, Mr. Chernomyrdin likes to see himself as a practitioner, a hard worker who rolls up his sleeves and values loyalty above any other virtue.

He has never made a secret of his distike for Mr. Gaidar's policies. In one speech to managers of defense plants in St. Petersburg, during the period before the April 1993 referendum about Mr. Yeltsin's performance as president, Mr. Chernomyrdin compared the process of privatization the highlight of the reformist agenda — to the forcible collectivization of peasants in

the Stalin era. More revealingly, he said Russia still needed Gosplan — the old State Planning Committee that controlled the formerly centralized economy - "but in a slightly

different form. He also said, "The government is not sing to be a pale shadow of the presi-

If Mr. Chernomyrdin was preparing himself for Mr. Yeltsin to do badly in the April referendum, be was overly hasty, and quickly reasserted his loyalty to the

And part of Mr. Yeltsin's loyalty to him now stems from Mr. Chernomyrdin's ac-tive support for the president in his conflict with the holdover Soviet-era parliament last summer and fall. Mr. Chernomyrdin attacked efforts to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, and be swung regional eaders into line.

But another indication of his real convictions was his agreement this summer with the central bank chairman, Viktor V. Gerashchenko, to confiscate all Soviet bank notes, causing panic and driving up inflation as older notes came pouring into

Russia from former Soviet republics.

Now, after the success of Communists and extreme nationalists in the December parliamentary vote, Mr. Chernomyrdin represents a reliable figure for the country's real power structure - the directors of large state or newly privatized enterprises and collective farms, and the bureaucratic bosses who continue to run the country and who regard Moscow as one big trough of credits and favors.

"For now, Chemomyrdin is an excep-tionally convenient figure for Yeltsin," an tionally convenient figure for Yeltsin," an article in Novoye Vremya said. "He personifies the rejection of both left-wing and right-wing radicalism. There is a powerful oil and gas lobby behind him. Above all, he is a strong figure to stay with his president in a critical moment. For these reasons, Yeltsin has done all he can not to foul his own next." foul his own nest."

Agence France-Presse

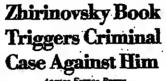
MOSCOW — The Russian pros-

agency reported. The charge relates to a book of Mr. Zhirinovsky's, published before he was elected to parliament in

A conviction for the offense carries a sentence of three to eight

The office said it had instigated criminal proceedings after receiving a letter from Kronid Lyuing a letter from Kronid Lyn-barsky, deputy editor of the Mos-cow weekly Novoye Vremya, complaining about Mr. Zhirin-ovsky's book, "A Last Push for the South." The letter asserted the book contained "open calls to

cution would be valid because the



ecutor's office said Wednesday it had opened a criminal case against the ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky for spreading war propaganda, the Itar-Tass press

years in prison under article 71 of the penal code.

As a member of parliament, Mr. Zhirinovsky has immunity, but Mr. Lyubarsky said he believed a prose-Mr. Zhirinovsky, left, with Gerhard Frey, leader of the radical-right German People's Union Party, in Moscow on Wednesday. Zhirinovsky was elected

## Fyodorov's Parting Shot: Economic Chaos Looms in Russia

MOSCOW - With a last rhetorical blast against "an economic coup," the fi-nance minister of Russia. Boris G. Fyc-dorov, rejected the entreaties of President-Boris N. Yeltsin and said Wednesday be would not remain in the current govern-

Mr. Fyodorov predicted economic disaster, social explosions and Ukrainianstyle byperinflation as a consequence of the policies of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin and his cabinet, dominated by Soviet-era managers who favor a slower, softer, subsidized transition to a free meeting with Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Fyodorov

Mr. Chemomyrdin named an economist, Sergei Dubinin, as acting finance minister Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported, Mr. Dubinin was previously a deputy finance minister charged with legal and insurance issues.] Mr. Fyodorov offered his resignation —

his third attempt this week - directly to Mr. Yeltsin, whom he had been having difficulty getting in to see. The move apparently ends a struggle over the direction of economic policy. In a statement issued after his morning

said he could not continue to work with "ideological enemies" in the cabinet who sought to undermine financial stability and reform.

Mr. Fyodorov said the new government's policies would not only ensure hyperinflation, but also would reduce real incomes and devalue savings, create shortages of consumer goods, trigger further capital flight, isolate Russia from world markets and further degrade the ruble against other currencies

Mr. Fyodorov appealed in strong terms to Mr. Yeltsin to stop a reversal of economic policy he compared to a coup car-ried out by "Red managers" with "a life-less and incompetent ideology" and "no idea of what macroeconomics is all

"It is inadmissable," Mr. Pvodorov said, "that people who have inflicted colossal economic and political damage on the state, who are resolute and open opponents of the course of reforms, keep their posts in the government,"
He said the fate of the country was

being determined "in these hours," and that economics could not be separated from politics. - STEVEN ERLANGER

## WORLD BRIEFS

## Bonn Presses Gently for Council Seat

BONN (Reuters) - Germany wants the United Nations to decide this

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year to give it a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Wednesday.

Mr. Kinkel said Germany was seeking a nonpermanent Security. Council seat next year and a permanent seat as soon as it was feasible. He added that Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed with this formula. He stressed that Bonn did not want to campaign loudly for the seat and would pursue it "in a quiet, relaxed but determined manner."

"Of course we want this within the framework of an expansion of the council," Mr. Kinkel said. "Its current composition stems from the end of World War II and does not reflect the current situation." The council has five permanent members with veto powers - the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia, successor to the Soviet Union - and 10 seats that rotate among the other UN members.

## Security Guarantees Set for Ukraine

KIEV (Renters) — The United States, Russia and Britain have agreed to sign a document providing security guarantees for Ukraine once it adheres to the Nuclear Nooprohiferation Treaty, Ukraine's senior arms. negotiator said Wednesday.

The official, Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasyuk, said the agreement was based on one signed by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States to rid Ukraine of its nuclear weapons. The parliament in Kiev is considering that accord.

#### Political Hand Seen in Loans to Iraq

ROME (Reuters) — A parliamentary commission said Wednesday that illicit loans to Iraq from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro were part of a wider policy to channel aid to Baghdad during the Iran-Iraq War.

A report from the commission, which investigated more than \$4 billion in loans to Iraq made by the bant's Atlanta branch, said that the Italian and U.S. governments must have known what was going on.

"The mechanisms were evidently part of a political design," the BNL Atlanta Commission said in the preliminary draft of its report, which will be reviewed next month. "That the political direction of the whole operation was always firmly based in Washington is evident."

#### King Hussein Ready to Meet Rabin

WASHINGTON (Renters) — King Hussein of Jordan said Wednesday that he hoped to openly meet with Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, "before too long," and said such a meeting could take place before

full Middle East peace was established.

King Hussein is widely believed to have met repeatedly with a succession of Israeli leaders, but never in public because many Muslim fundamentalists and others in Jordan oppose peace with Israel.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

## **Bomb Fears Disrupt 2 Spanish Cities**

MADRID (Renters) — Bombs and bomb warnings brought chaos and alarm to Madrid and the northern Spanish city of Pamplona on Wednesday, on the eve of a 24-hour general strike against government economic policy. The police said one person was hurt in six blasts, four in Pamplona in the morning and two at midday in government offices in the capital. Earlier, another bomb warning caused evacuation of the offices of one of Spain's major unions, the Workers Commissions, while the union executive was finalizing plans for Taursday's strike. Nothing was found to commissions and the General Workers Union are hoping to bring the country to a balt with Thursday's strike to motest labor market changes.

country to a halt with Thursday's strike to protest labor market changes introduced by the Socialist government.

Russian aviation authorities hope to lift restrictions on international flights over the Far East by the end of next month, the Russian Air Control Service said Wednesday. Limits were imposed after a close call-between two Western Boeing 747s in November after an error by a Russian air controller.

An electronic and theft bicycle clamp activated when cyclists punch in a personal number is to be tested in the Netherlands, its inventor said. Users of the Cycles and must key in a secret PIN code to lock up or release their bikes from a three-meter frame, with eight locking clamps, that is fixed to the pavement, said Picter van de Vater of the Rotterdam firm Compete. Cyclists will be charged a guilder (50 cents) each time they use one, the first of its kind in the Netherlands.

(Reusers)

U.S. citizens and those from 11 other nountries are being allowed to enter Taiwan without a visa for up to five days. Americans and travelers from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and New Zealand must hold a passport valid for at least six months.

A new ferry terminal has opened on Macao, the Portuguese territory 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) from Hong Kong. It is equipped for high-speed ferries, jetfoils and catamarans and has a heliport for service by East Asia Airlines, which has flights between Macao and Hong Kong in addition to Canton and Shenzen in China.

Europe's longest rail and highway bridge was completed Wednesday when the 6.6-kilometer (4-mile) link between the Danish islands Fyn and Sprogo was finished. The span constitutes one-third of the planned bridge and tunnel link over Denmark's Great Belt strait. Two other sections of the 18-kilometer connection are under construction, to join Fyn to the island of Sjaelland, where Copenhagen is situated. (AP)

## France's Top Communist Goes Out, Marching Alone to His Own Drum

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service PARIS - The French Communist leader Georges Marchais bade farewell to his comrades Wednesday, chastened by the party's dra-matic decline during his 22-year stewardship but unrepentant for an intolerance for dissent that drove away many loyalists. At a party congress in the work-

ing class suburb of St. Ouen, Mr. Marchais appealed to 1.500 delegates to huild on his legacy by creating a "new kind of party that would not be less communist, but but but a "The read to carried demonstration." better." The road to social democracy followed by Italian and other European Communists, he warned, would lead them all to moral bank-

ruptcy.

But the lukewarm applause and passive inattention of his audience suggested that Mr. Marchais may quickly become a relic of the past. The 28th French Communist

congress is set to renounce his cherished principle of "democratic centralism," which ruled out any pluralism within the party. And his successor, to be chosen from among a half-dozen candidates on Saturday, seems likely to to mod- bers of the French Communist hi-

bushy eyebrows and boisterous temperament helped make him a fixture of the French political landscape, Mr. Marchais saw his party's share of the vote plummet from over 20 percent in the 1970's to barely 9 percent in the national

conservative government by an overwhelming majority. After being the country's largest political party after the war when it played a key role in resisting the Nazis — the Communists now occupy only 23 of the 577 sears in the National Assembly.

elections in March that elected a

A favorite of Leonid I. Brezhnev, a former Soviet leader, Mr. Marchais remained steadfastly loyal to Moscow's leadership during the years when other European Communist parties sought to enhance their appeal with voters by embracing democratic methods and moderating their policies. He endorsed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Mr. Marchais's dogmatic style enraged and frustrated other mem-

soon banish Mr. Marchais's legacy.

A former metalworker whose

erarchy, driving longtime supporters such as his former spokesman,
Pierre Juquin, to break with the narty. Other dissenters tried to remain inside the party with the intention of reforming it, but Mr. Marchais invariably found ways to

quash their voices. As the party steadily slipped in voter strength, Mr. Marchais's authority came under increasing fire. He was nearly dumped at a Central Committee meeting 10 years ago but called off the debate before a vote could be held, saying that patriotism required all members to watch a crucial soccer match be-

tween France and Spain. In 1981, Mr. Marchais accepted President François Mitterrand's offer for the Communists to take part in France's newly elected leftist massive political blunder. The Communists plunged in popularity as they shared the hlame for the government's disastrous economic

Mr. Marchais later acknowl-dged that he had committed a terribie mistake by linking his party with the Socialists, and within three years they left the government.

#### Gadhafi Told He Can Visit Jerusalem Sites

STRASBOURG, France -The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, said Wednesday that Israel would grant safe passage to the leader of Lihya, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, if he wanted to visit Islamic boly sites in Jerusalem.

Although Libya is a hard-line foe of Israel, Mr. Rabin told the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly that Jerusalem should allow unimpeded access for all visitors to Islamic and Christian boly

But Mr. Rabin restated Israci's intention to keep thewhole of Jerusalem as its capital. The Israeli leader was answering questions here from council members about the future status of Jerusalem.

One of the Communist ministers, Anicet Le Pors, wryly observed that the experience with the Socialists proved that Mr. Mar-

## Tycoon, Now in Politics, Says Italy Needs to Oust 'Men Tied to Failure'

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service asides and teasing hints. Silvio Ber-hisconi, the Italian media magnate, soccer club owner and millionaire, announced Wednesday night that he was entering politics to save the land from "men tied to past politi-

cal and economic failure." Mr. Berlusconi used his own television network to say that he would lead a new, center-right grouping
— known by the soccer-chant Forza Italia, or Go Italy -in elections on March 27-28.

The tycoon did not make it clear if he would run in the March election or simply use his influence and his party to support other candi-Mr. Beriusconi's announcement

replace a political old guard dis-graced by almost two years of cor-the former Communist Democratic uption scandals.

"I have decided to enter the fray over his political ambitions because of public affairs," Mr. Berlusconi they fear he will use his media net-said, "because I do not want to live work to influence voters.

#### in an unfree country governed by He said he would work "with all immature forces and by men tied to liberal and democratic forces that

ROME - After weeks of coy past political and economic fail-Mr Berlusconi, 57, a self-made millionaire, has made his living variously as a night club singer, property tycoon and media mogul.

Some Italian analysts have com-pared his political ambitions and mage as a rich mayerick to those of Ross Perot in the United States, while others have said his free-market economic policies derive more from Ronald Reagan

Mr. Berlusconi said he would resign his position as head of his heavily indebted Finiawest group to "bring all my experience and all my effort into a battle in which I believe with absolute conviction

and the greatest resolve." added one more personality to the Fininvest controls, among other array of neofascists, former Com-things, three of Italy's eight nation-munists, centrists, reformists and al television stations, the Milan environmentalists hoping for a daily newspaper Giornale and a slice of power when Italians vote to weekly magazine, L'Espresso.

Party of the Left, have cried foul

crais and their allies. crushed by events and overtaken by who has so far avoided direct implication in the corruption that has

isgraced the onetime political and asiness clite. Since February 1992, more than 3,000 businessmen and politicians have come under investigation in cases involving bribes for official contracts. One of them is Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother, Paolo, who is under investigation for purportedly illegal financing of politi-cal parties. Three other senior Fin-

invest executives have also been

feel a civil duty to offer the country

a credible alternative to a govern-ment of the left and the Commu-

Many recent opinion surveys

have forecast that leftist-backed al-

liances would win some 40 percent of the vote in the March election,

widely viewed here as a turning

point in postwar Italian history af-

ter decades of government by the now-discredited Christian Demo-

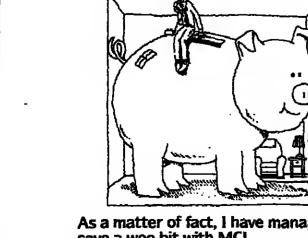
The old political class has been

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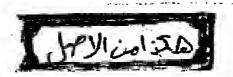
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## THE AMERICAS / A DARAGED CAREER

## Green Light On Patriot Missiles For Seoul

WASHINGTON - The United Sintes will send Patriot anti-missile batteries to South Korea for protection against a surprise attack from North Korea, Undersecretary of Defense Frank G. Wisner said Wednesday.

The delivery schedule and the number of Patriots to be sent to South Korea have not been determined, said Mr. Wisner, the No. 3 official at the Pentagon.
He said the United States was

proceeding with the deployment at the request of General Gary E. Luck, commander of U.S. forces in

South Korea.

Mr. Wisuer's comments followed a New York Times report that deployment of the missiles had been under discussion between Washington and Seoul and that President Bill Clinton was likely to

approve the move.

"General Luck has come back and asked for it now, and we will proceed with the deployment," Mr. Wisner said at a meeting with mili-

lary affairs correspondents.

The move will be made as part of "sensible, rational defense preparations" in the event that North Korea would launch a Scud missile attack on South Kores, Mr. Wisner said. He said other defensive measures would be considered if the United States and its allies decided to seek United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea.

North Korea has said it would suspend the armistice on the Korean Peninsula if the United States

pushed for sanctions.
Mr. Wisner said the deployment of the missiles should not be seen as a threat against Pyongyang. The Patriot, he said, is a defensive sys-

In Seoul, Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soon Young said Wednesday that the threat of

Referring to the Patriot missiles, he said, "We hope that the deploy-ment will enhance Korea-U.S. defense capability."

In another sign of dwindling U.S. patience, a senior administration official warned Tuesday that the United States was nearly cur-taio to seek United Nations sancoons if North Korea does not the International Atomic Energy

Agency. North Korea is negotiating with the agency over carrying out an agreement it reached with American officials last month to allow inspections of its nuclear plants. The inspections are intended to determine whether North Korea is

developing nuclear weapons.

Most Clinton administration officials and American legislators consider the dispute Mr. Clinton's most vexing foreign policy problem. The president harely addressed the impasse in his State of the Union address on Tuesday. "We are working to achieve a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons." he said. (Reuters, AP) recover their belongings.



A school bus passing a quake-damaged wall in Los Angeles as most area schools reopened for classes.

## North Korean missiles is very 3.8 Aftershock Jolts Los Angeles, 'We're Out of Here,' One Victim Says

recovering from last week's earth-Fernando Valley.

The new tremor, at 4:28 A.M., measured 3.8 on the Richter scale. The area has undergone more than 2.500 aftershocks since the Jan. 17 quake, which had a 6.6 magnitude and claimed 61 lives.

A short time after Wednesday's tremor, a car drove around a set of barricades and plunged 40 feet (12 meters) off a quake-damaged section of Interstate 10, also known as the Santa Monica Freeway. The driver suffered leg injuries.

At the Northridge Meadows apartment complex where 16 people died, dozens of tenants were escorted into what remained of the

LOS ANGELES - Californians pick up what they could Others of their life. wrote out lists for fire fighters, who quake were juited from their sleep salvaged clothing, microwaves and early Wednesday morning as an stuffed animals among other

> "There's stuff all over the floors," said Alan Fitch, peering into his apartment. "There's a little all the little knickknacks that fell off the walls." Mr. Fitch planned to start over

again nearby. But a neighbor. Sandi von Holden-Bitton, said she was beaded for Israel. "That was my first and last carthquake," she said. "We're out of bore." She is in the minority, according to a poll in the Wednesday editions

of the Los Angeles Times. Three percent of those polled said they would move out of the about getting assistance." Mr. Rogarea because of the quake. In the ers said. "We're racing a sevenhardest-hit sections, 4 percent said and-a-half-month pregnancy they would leave. One in four said here."

The tenants had 15 minutes to the quake was the worst experience

clude the 13,000 people — a small percentage of the county's 9.4 million population — bising in shelters

Some blacks worried they might get short shrift when government belp was given, so they invited Housing Secretary Henry G. Cisneros and James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to meet with them.

The session cleared up worrisome questions for James and Valerie Rogers, who were run out of their Granada Hills apartment by the quake. "I was slightly confused before we came about how we go

#### Mr. Jackson has denied any wrongdoing in criminal investigation of Mr. Jackson's private By Bernard Weinraub the case, in which the boy, who was 13 at the life night collapse. Investigators in Los Angeles New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Advisers to Michael lackson acknowledge that the entertainer's career has been seriously hurt by the sexual mofestation claims of an adolesceot boy.

Mt. Jackson, 35, has agreed to pay what has been reported to be millions of dollars to settle the claims, ending a civil lawsuit in the case. The suit forced the premature cancellation of Mr. Jackson's concert tour in November and

ended his relationship with Pepsico, which Mr. Jackson represented in television advertisements. Prospects for new product endoise-ments appear out of the question for the mo-

The suit has also effectively stopped his film career before it started. His plans for concert

tours and videos are on hold. The harm to Mr. Jackson will be especially marked in the United States. "Overseas, this is ess important than domesocally." said advisers to the singer. The impact on his career outside the U.S. will be minimal. In the U.S., it's very had. It will diminish his reputation, his stat-

Reno Shifts,

Taking Over

Murder Case

In Brooklyn

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

strong political pressure. Attorney

General Janet Reno has agreed to

take over the investigation of the slaying of a rabbinical student dur-

ing the unrest in the Crown Heights

section of Brooklyn in 1991 and try

to bring federal civil-rights charges

against the killers.

Ms. Reno's decision to convene a

federal grand jury came after Charles J. Hynes, the Brooklyn dis-

trict attorney, handed over the case, conceding that local New York prosecutors would not be able to make a state bornicide case

against Ernesto Edwards, a suspect

who recently emerged in the killing of the sundent. Yankel Rosenbaum. Mr. Rosenbaum was killed on the first of four nights of violence

in Crown Heights in August 1991.

Witnesses have said that shortly

after a motorcade transporting a Hasidic leader accidentally struck

Surrounding Mr. Rosenbaum

they were said to have jeered: "Kill

the Jew!" moments before he was

Last year, Mr. Hynes's office lost

a bornicide prosecution against an-

other suspect in the case. Lenvick

Nelson Jr. The prosecutors had

said Mr. Nelson was the only per-

son who had attacked Mr. Rosen-

Ms. Reno's decision represented

a remarkable turnabout and came only after New York's two seoa-

tors. Alphonse D'Amato and Dan-

to hold hearings about how she has

For months, she has withstood a

steady drumbeat of criticism from

Democrats and Republicans from

New York, who have urged her to

convene a grand jury. Much of

their criticism was prompted by complaints among New York's Ha-sidim, who said that until someone

was convicted in the death, justice

Mr. Hynes, who has been criti-cized for his office's handling of the

case and who has indicated that he

may seek a statewide office, has

But until Tuesday, Ms. Reno bad

said she wanted state prosecutors

to seek a new homicide indictment

before the federal government in-

tervened, and the drama between

Washington and Brooklyn officials

over who should proceed had come

to resemble a routine in which each

side urged the other to take the first

Ms. Reno succumbed, but only

after an exchange of letters in

which she urged once again that a

state case be brought only to be

make the matter a federal case.

pleaded with Ms. Reno to

overseen the investigation.

was not done.

Patrick Movnihan, threatened

blocks away.

fatally stabbed.

baum

WASHINGTON - Yielding to

time, accused the singer of molesting him over a period of five months.

Lawsuit Cools Off Once-Sizzling Jackson

During that time, the boy has said, Mr. Jackson frequently bathed with him, shared a bed with him and showered him with gifts and trips. The boy said Mr. Jackson fondled him

and performed various sex acts with him. The civil suit filed in September claimed Mr. Jackson committed sexual battery, seduction, willful misconduct, intentional infliction of emotional distress, fraud and negligence in a campaign to entice the boy.

Lawyers for both sides declined to discuss the details of the out-of-court settlement. But a friend of Mr. Jackson estimated that the figure could exceed \$10 million.

A separate criminal investigation will cominue. The Los Angeles County district attorney. Gil Garcetti, said regarding the criminal inves-tigation that Larry Feldman, the boy's lawyer. had not ruled out having the youngster testify. Nobody has bought anyone's silence," Mr.

With the civil case ended, legal experts said a

and Santa Barbara counties have explored accusations that he sexually molested the boy in 1992, but lawyers said that inquiry, which began in August, now seemed doubtful because the settlement made it improbable that the boy

would cooperate. Under California law, a victim of sexual abuse cannot be compelled to testify against his or her assailant.

Peter Arenella, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "It would not only be unethical but criminal for the agreement between the parties in a civil suit to include a provision that prevented the adolescent from cooperating with prosecutorial au-thorities. However, it is very likely that the adolesceot will refuse to cooperate with the prosecutors to avoid public exposure."

Johnnie Cochran Jr., one of Mr. Jackson's lawyers, said: "The resolution of this case is in no way an admission of guilt by Michael Jackson. In short, he is an innocent man who does not intend to bave his career and his life destroyed by rumors and innuendo."

## Joining the Cigarette Ban-Wagon Smoke-Free Shopping Catches on at America's Malls

By Kirstin Downey Grimsley

Wishington Pict Service
WASHINGTON — The anti-smoking movement has quietly achieved one of its higgest victories in years: Hundreds of retail husinesses and shopping centers around the country are voluntari-

ly banning or severely restricting smoking.
Retailers that have taken the step in the last few
weeks include Sears. Reebuck & Co., the nation's third-largest menchant, which banned smoking throughout its 799 stores at the start of the year Most recently, the fast-food chain Arby's Inc. announced that it would han smoking in its 257 corporate-owned restaurants by summer to help eliminate what it called "environmental hazards" faced by its employees and customers.

The owners of several major national shopping center chains have severely restricted smoking or are planning to do so soon. I'm optimistic this is going to cootinue," said

Fran DuMelle, deputy managing director of the American Luog Association, Still, Ms. DuMelle said, referring to two decades of battles over smoking issues. "it didn't go as fast as we thought it

The retailers are instituting bans for a combination of reasons. In some cases, they are responding to customer preferences for a smoke-free environment. Others fear they could be legally liable under Clean Air legislation, and under protections of-fered to disabled patrons and customers with illnesses aggravated by exposure to smoke.

Most important, many said, was the action taken by the Environmental Protection Agency a year ago in designating smoke as a dangerous cancer-causing substance to both smokers and people near them. The agency also said such "second-hand" smoke increased the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

The recent studies of the effects of secondband smoke put us over the edge," said Cathy Lickteig, a spokeswoman for The Rouse Co., a shopping center developer based in Columbia Maryland. "It made it clear it's not a good thing." Rouse sent out a directive in November ordering

its 78 retail centers to ban smoking by the end of 1994. About one-third of its centers are already in areas that restrict smoking by law, but about 50 of its centers have yet to take the step.

Some of the major shopping center chains re-stricting smoking include the San Diego-based Ernest Hahn Co., with 48 shopping centers nation-wide, which went smoke-free on Dec. 31. Homart Development Corp., based in Chicago, said about two-thirds of its 31 shopping centers across the country would soon be virtually smoke-free.

In most cases, mall owners are instituting wideranging restrictions rather than complete bans. Instead of permitting a small nonsmoking area, for example, the whole mall becomes nonsmoking except for a small smoking section or two. Smokers will be politely steered to those areas, and peer pressure will handle the rest, mall owners said.

## The telephone poll of 1,316 Los and killed a 7-year-old black boy, a Angeles County adults did not ingroup of blacks formed a few Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov Dies, Defended the Downing of KAL 007

1958, when the job became a full-

George Keble Hirst, 84,

Found Tracks of Viruses

New York Times Service

tist who discovered a way to see

tracks viruses, died in Palo Alto,

California, on Saturday of natural

More than 50 years ago, Mr.

influenza viruses in blood. He was ous works.

Hirst discovered a way to detect

George Keble Hirst, 84. a scien-

MOSCOW - Nikolai V. Ogarkoy, one of the last marshals of the Soviet Union and the man who publicly defended to the world the

shooting down of a South Korean airliner in 1983, died Sunday after a loog illness. He was 76. Marshal Ogarkov was chief of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces and first deputy defense minister for more than seven years. He was abruptly removed in

1984 in circumstances that stirred speculation in the West that he bad fallen into disgrace. But be emerged several months later in a new role coordinating

Soviet troop operations in Eastern

Marshal Ogarkov, a heavily built man and one of the most highly decorated Soviet officers, remained loval to the end to the Communist Party he had served through his

When Boris N. Yeltsin, shortly after his comeback in Soviet polines, denounced the party at a congress in 1990 and marched from the Kremlin hall, Marshal Ogarkov attacked him bitterly.
"It was a shameful speech," he

said. "He was brought up in the party and suddenly he just throws t all up and leaves.

Marshal Ogarkov was best known for his appearance at a news conference to September 1983. called amid uproar in the West to explain the shooting down by Soviet fighters of a Korean Air Lioes Boeing 747 over the Russian Far East. All 269 people on board the plane were killed.

The news conference was unusual in its time for the Soviet military. coming almost two years before Mikhail S. Gorbachev assumed power and began his policies of

Marshal Ogarkov rejected any notion of Soviet guilt.

He strode confidently around the stage of the Foreign Ministry press center, waving a pointer at a map of the Far East with the route of the airliner on it. Flight KAL 007, he said, had strayed far from this assigned route on what Soviet authorities believed to be a spying

But the marshal appeared to have been no blind servant of the Communist Party.

General Valentin L Varenikov, the commander of land forces disgraced after the failed 1991 Soviet coup, once said Marshal Ogarkov had expressed reservations about the full-scale invasion of Afghanistan ordered by party leaders in December 1979. The intervention resulted in almost 10 years of war. Marshal Ogarkov, he said, had argued for a more limited operation.

Lee Alvin DuBridge, 92. Helped Develop Radar

New York Times Sernee Lee Alvin DuBridge, 92, a physicist who helped develop radar and was president emeritus of the Califorma Institute of Technology.

died Sunday in Duarte, California, a member of the Rockefeller Founof pneumonia, the institute said. dation's loternational Health Divi-He headed Caltech from 1946 sioo studying influenza, including until 1969, when President Richard its prevention by vaccination, when Nixon appointed him White House he found in 1941 and 1942 that red science adviser. He retired from blood cells clump together if they that position 18 months later but are mixed with influenza viruses. remained a member of the presi-

He used that observation to dedent's Science Advisory Commitvelop a method, the hemsgglutination assay, that allowed him to esti-He had first been named to that mate the amount of virus present in committee by President Harry S. Truman in 1951, when it was new. Yves Navarre, 53, The following year. President

Won 1980 Prix Goncourt Dwight D. Eisenhower made him chairman, a position he held notil

PARIS (AP) — Yves Navarre, 53, one of France's finest writers, died Monday in Paris of an overdose of barbituates.

Mr. Navarre, who returned to France recently after several years in Canada, won the Prix Goncourt in 1980 for Le Jardin d'Acclimatation. In 1992, he was honored by the French Academy for his more than two dozen novels, several plays and children's books. He made no secret of his homosexuality, a subject he explored in numer-

## POLITICAL NOTES

#### Fight Looms Over Hanol Trade

WASHINGTON -- As President Bill Clinton makes tentative moves toward lifting the trade embargo on Vietnam, a fight has broken out on Capitol Hill over the politically sensitive issue, with some Republicans proposing to create strict conditions before the embargo can be removed.

Senator Robert C. Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, says he is likely to introduce a measure designed to force Mr. Clinton to maintain the embargo by setting conditions on Vietnam that are considerably stricter than those set forth by the president. Opponents of the embargo fear that Mr. Smith's amendment could pass because it.

includes several conditions that could be politically difficult to oppose. Seeking to defuse Mr. Smith's measure. Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, announced Tuesday that he be-lieved that it was time to lift the embargo. He

said, following a visit to Vietnam, that Hanoi

had gone to great lengths to cooperate on accounting for the missing Americans. Mr. Ketry, a Vietnam veteran who was chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, becomes one of more

**Away From Politics** 

• A federal agent said it was "possible" that he accidentally shot a fellow officer during the raid on

the Branch Davidian compound near Waco. Tex-

as. Keith Constantino of the Bureau of Alcohol.

Tobacco and Firearms testified in San Antonio

that a bullet that wounded another agent was the

type he had in his gun. The agent survived. Four

agents were killed and 16 wounded in the raid last Feb. 28, which led to a 51-day standoff between David Koresh's followers and law officers.

The police in Washington, D.C., have recom-mended that the U.S. attorney consider prosecut-

ing the two officers who allegedly seized the cam-

era of a Washington Post reporter as he

photographed a distraught woman they had hand-cuffed to a mailbox on a street, law enforcement

The jury considering number charges against Lyle Menendez told a judge in Los Angeles that it was deadlocked after more than six weeks of delibera-

tions and an earthquake, but the judge sent the

jurors back. A mistrial was declared two weeks ago

when a separate jury was unable to agree on a

sources said Tuesday.

than a dozen senators who favor lifting the embargo, many of whom argue that it is hurting the U.S. economy more than Viet-

Under Mr. Smith's measure, the president could lift the embargo only after he deter-mined that Vietnam had resolved as fully as possible cases involving prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action where U.S. inelligence indicates Hanoi has additional in-

Legislators who support lifting the embar-go said it might be hard for many lawmakers to oppose Mr. Smith's amendment because it appears sensible to demand that Hanoi pro-(דצאן

Special Counsel Goes On-Site

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas - Robert Fiske, the special counsel appointed to inves-tigate President Clinton's business dealings in Arkansas in the 1980s, has made a quick trip to the state as part of his inquiry.

Mr. Piske, a former federal prosecutor, arrived in Linle Rock on Tuesday morning

and hoarded a plane for New York City, where he lives, less than eight hours later. He

spent most of his time at the FBI's Little

verdict in the case of his brother, Erik Menendez.

The American Jewish Committee said Louis Far-

rakhen, minister of the Nation of Islam, proved

that he was an "ongoing promoter of rarism and intolerance." Mr. Farrakhan said in Harlem:

Members of the Jewish community are the most

organized, rich and powerful, not only in America,

but in the world. They don't want Farrakhan to do

what he's doing. They're plotting as we speak

They want to use some of our brothers and some of

our brothers are willing to be used to curry favor.

But I'm saying this to you to say this: I'm not trembling I'm not afraid."

Lyndon LaRouche was released from prison

Wednesday after serving five years for fraud. The

political extremist said he would run for president again in 1996. Mr. LaRouche, 71, served one-third

of a 15-year sentence. He was convicted in 1988 on

11 mail fraud charges and conspiring to defraud on

taxe my defaulting on more than \$30 million in

AP, WP, NYT

from supporters.

They are accused of killing their parents.

Rock headquarters, where sources said he met and briefed several agents expected to assist him in the probe. Mr. Fiske, a Republican who has said he

planned to question Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, under oath, would not estimate how long the so-called Whitewater investigation might take.

### Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader: "Our country has health care problems, but not a health care crisis. But we will have a crisis if we take the president's medicine - a massive overdose of government control."

President Clinton: "I know there are peo-ple here who say there's no health care crisis. Tell it to the 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with those pre-existing conditions. Those folks are paying more or they can't get insurance at all, or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those pre-existing conditions. Tell it to the small businesses burdened by skyrocketing costs of

#### told by Mr. Hynes that the federal case was the way to go. For Mr. Hypes, the decision

## came as a great relief, particularly since only four months ago Ms. Reno had decided to shut down the federal invesogation entirely. New York's New Mayor

Starts Police Shake-Up

By Clifford Krauss New York Times Service NEW YORK - Mayor Ru-

dolph W. Giuliani and his new police commissioner have begun a top-to-bottom reorganization of the New York City Police Department that is intended to give borough and precinct commanders more authority and staff to concentrate on quality-of-life offenses ranging from open-air drug markets to panhandling squeegee men.

The first phase of the reorganization came as Commissioner Wiltiam J. Bratton forced out four senior commanders and said he would promote seven mostly middle-ranking officers with reputations for aggressiveness and risk-

These changes are intended to

do one thing," Mr. Bratton said Tuesday, "Get this department, shake it up, shake off the lethargy. shake off the drift and passivity and laissez faire that I sense in this organization."
"My sense is we've set a lot of

these cops up for failure." he said. We're attempting to redefine their missions." Mr. Giuliani must still approve some of the changes, but he has so far given Mr. Bratton wide lautude

in running the Police Department. The staffing changes are the most sweeping at the department in years. But senior department officials said the reorganization would go much further, ultimately decentralizing the department hierarchy and placing more emphasis and responsibility for policing out in the

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SUPERMARKET TRAGEDY — At least three shoppers were killed and 80 injured at the Casino supermarket facing the Nice airport when the roof, on which cars were parked, collapsed Wednesday. At least six of the injured were listed in serious condition.

## **EUROPEAN TOPICS**

#### On the Heating Fuel Front, Wood Is a Hot Subject Again

The heating fuel of tomorrow may also be the heating fuel of yesterday. Wood now accounts for only 4 percent of the energy consumed in France, and less than I percent in Germany. But in both countries it is mak-

ing big strides.

Seven years ago, governing councils in the heavily wooded Landes region of southwestern France began a modest program to promote wood's use as a fuel. Big wood-hurning furnaces were installed in about 200 govern-ment offices, schools and apartment build-

The program was motivated less out of ecological concern than the need to dispose of waste left by loggers and sawmills. That part of the program has met with great success: The 200 furnaces use damaged pine trees, branches pruned from trees along local roads, and even the 18,000 cubic meters of driftwood found each year along the Landes' Atlantic coast, reports the newspaper Libera-tion, Jobless people are to be hired to scour

forests for stumps and branches. So at a relatively low cost, the regional

councils clean up beaches and forests, provide jobs and heat public buildings. A woodburning furnace costs about twice a fuel-oil furnace, but the wood itself costs about a third less per kilowatt produced than fuel oil or natural gas. And as long as forests are not overexploited, wood's use is essentially environmentally neutral.

In Germany, where wood-working industries are having an increasingly hard time disposing of waste, and loggers have been hard-hit by the import of cheap wood, some see a bright future for wood heat, reports the weekly Focus.

A leading enthusiast is Werner Feugmann, technical chief at Frankfurt's airport, where buildings have been heated since March by a huge wood-burning boiler. He notes that although wood is increasingly scarce in some countries, his airport had been spending up to 100,000 Deutsche marks (\$57,000) a year to dispose of excess wood — damaged pallets. boxes and other waste, which now will help keep travelers warm in the winter.

**Around Europe** 

The proportion of British families headed by a single parent has more than doubled in the last 20 years, from 8 percent in 1971 to 21 percent in 1992, a government survey found. The figures come amid national debate about the erosion of family values, sparked by Prime Minister John Major's "hack to ba-

The Christian Democratic Union of Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl has added its voice 10 mose calling for a ban on modelinging as Germany embarks on a year of electioneer-

general secretary, said the party was willing to meet other parties to discuss a so-called fairness accord, which would bar insults between politicians and ban disruptions of meetings and tearing down of posters. The Social Democrats and Free Democrats have backed the motion.

A fairness accord this year would be the first in Germany since 1980. Ironically, the race that year between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Bayarian conservative Franz Josef Strauss is remembered as one of the dirtiest in recent history, Mr. Strauss called Mr. Schmidt "ripe for a lunatic asylum," while the Social Democrats produced bro-chures showing the Bavarian with vampire

A high school head teacher in Italy insists he was justified in suspending two students for holding hands, although his action has engendered public outrage. Hundreds of students marched hand-in-band in the southern city of Potenza to protest the move by Riccardo Latella, 56. In suspending the students, Mr. Latella told them that school "should not be confused with a night club."

Brian Knowlton

### **CLINTON:** Dounting Agenda

Continued from Page 1 and we'll come right back here and

start all over again."
The veto threat was joined with another challenge to Congress: To stop the argument over whether bealth care and welfare can both be overhauled simultaneously. "I know it will be difficult to tackle welfare reform in 1994 at the same time we tackle health care," Mr. Clinton said, "but I think it is inevitable and imperative." He said he would send Congress a welfare pro-

posal in the spring.
"If we value work," he said Tuesday night, "we cannot justify a system that makes welfare more attractive than work."

On health care, Mr. Clinton pas-sionately defended his far-reaching proposal against a chorus of critics who assert it would create a massive new government bureaucracy, limit individual choice of physicians, ration care and impose the equivalent of a new payroll tax on

As if to answer those who see little presidential interest in foreign affairs, Mr. Clinton devoted a chunk of his address to national security, reiterating the themes of basing his policies on expanding democracy overseas, on expanding American trade as the best route to economic prosperity and on work-ing to reduce the world's nuclear

And he answered what have been growing complaints from Republicans, and even some Democrats, that he has reduced military spending too much to maintain adequate

security.

"This year, many people urged me to cut our defense spending. again so we could pay for other government programs," he said. "I told them no. The budget I will send to this Congress draws the line against further defense cuts and fully protects the readiness and quality of our forces."

## Clinton's Call-to-Arms Gamble Veto Threat Will Shape Health-Care Debate during his first year in office it was reach of government, more com-

buildup that accompanied the cace. The man can talk! Tuesday for law and order, but for commu-State of the Union address, there was really just one question President Bill Clinton had to answer, or the lettern jabbing threads into a new American comwas really just one question President Bili Clinton had to answer. and he did it in clear and simple terms: He will not retreat on his insistence that health care resorm

Last year he talked for 59 minmeans comprehensive, guaranteed benefits for every American.

Faced with a fragile political en-vironment, Mr. Chinton knew he needed to use his speech Tuesday night to regain lost ground on close to his text. There were no health care and he decided to show sweeping, new proposals and no the American people that he was not prepared to compromise.

And in an artful twist pitting the people against the Congress, he about the president's agenda this warned the lawmakers assembled year—health care, welfare, crime, in the House chamber that he job training and several other matin the House chamber that he would use their health benefits against them if they resisted.

Whatever compromises may lie personal safety than the economy ahead this year, Mr. Clinton's threat to veto legislation that falls short of universal coverage was a singular—and risky—call to arms that will shape the early legislative maneuvering. It also reflects the administration's view that on this

put it Tuesday night, "The people are way ahead of the politicisms" when it comes to health care.

gestures and the easy segues from

utes; Tuesday night it was 63 -and he even stayed reasonably

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

dramatic surprises.

If Mr. Clinton's campaign prom-If the legislation you send me ised change, his rhetoric is a model does not gnarantee every American of continuity. Most of the themes private health insurance that can he wove through his first speech to never be taken away, you will force a joint session of Congress were me to take this pen, veto that legis-lation and we'll come right back a bit in order perhaps, but still the here and start over," Mr. Clinton work of an activist president with an unfinished agenda.

But if there was no mystery ters - there were some chies to how the election-year climate had affected his priorities. Crime rose "We need to give every hard-working taxpaying American the to prominence with the polls that same health care security they have since last fall have shown the public already given us." Mr. Clinton said. more worned about violence and or health care.

Mr. Clinton blended the call for values made in his well-received speech in Memphis last fall with the talk-tough rhetoric that has both parties competing for credit on the crime issue. He asked for question at least, the public is still more police on the streets, more with the president, As Mr. Clinton curbs on guns and "three strikes and you are out" for violent offend-

But he asked for more, too, If Bill Clinton proved anything things which he said are beyond the

Washington Post Service that he loves nothing so much as munity participation, a greater relithe bully polyst and a friendly andiance on faith and respect, not just

"Let us weave these sturdy munity that can once more stand strong against the forces of despair and evil and lead us to a better

tomorrow," he said. The State of the Union may have helped to answer other questions. but on these the jury is still out. For weeks there have been questions about Mr. Clinton's commitment to welfare reform this year. On Tuesday night he promised he would deliver legislation this spring and linked its passage to enactmen of health care legislation, saying some people remain on welfare because they cannot qualify for health insurance.

But he issued a similar appeal last year. "Later this year we will offer a plan to end welfare as we know it," he said. Congress is still that once the battle is rejoined over health care that Mr. Clinton will fight for this as he has pledged.

Mr. Clinton showed again the rhetorical skills that have proved to be his strongest asset as president; but he has been in this position before. Other speeches have been well received, only to have the momentum behind his programs fade in the face of Republican opposition or White House insuention.

Tuesday night he seized the moment he was given. The more diffi-cult battle for the president and his White House lies ahead. Whether Mr. Clinton's call to arms puts steel in the spines of his supporters and welds public opinion behind his broad and embattled health care plan is the question for the months

## PALESTINE: Approval Is Called Near on \$150 Million in Start-Up Aid

Continued from Page 1

economic advisers to Mr. Arafat. The PLO will be represented in Paris by Abu Alaa, a senior aide to Mr. Arafat who was also leading the PLO delegation in Cairo.

Ehud Kanfman, director of the international division of the Israeli Finance Ministry, said in an interview that donor governments, led by the European Union, the United States, Saudi Arabia and Japan, would make their aid conditional on a successful outcome in the ceace talks. Mr. Kaufman added, lowever, that approval of the World Bank-administered aid package was a very important step in preparing for Palestinian self-

"I am optimistic that the eco-Paris," he said. Government officials involved in

the World Bank discussions say the

concerns the portion of the \$570 million of the 1994 aid that will be used to finance the transitional and start-up costs of the Palestine Economie Development and Reconstruction Authority. This amount is estimated at from \$150 million to \$180 million. The authority, created by the PLO to manage aid programs, is seen by World Bank officials as the embryonic financial and economic policy arm of a fu-

ture Palestinian government.

Although most aid is normally linked to project investments, the main donor governments were asked last month by the World Bank to seek ways to approve at least some funds for Palestinian administrative and other start-up, expenses during the first six to 12-months of self-rule. Officials close nomic package will be approved in to the negotiations said they expected approval of the start-up money to come either at this week's Paris talks or at a follow-up meet-

spearheading economic planning for the Palestinian territories, said it was urgent that donors committed themselves to funding start-up costs "because we have to recognize the extraordinary circum-stances of an incipient self-govern-

Mr. Koch-Weser, who will be chairman of the Paris meetings on Thursday and Friday, said the economic discussions were "of critical importance" and hoped a breakthrough would be achieved. He noted that beyond reaching

agreement on the donor aid package and disbursing it once there is a political accord between Israel and nomic and fiscal framework, espe- another 10 percent and agriculture cially on the terms of transferring about 25 percent. The balance is tax revenues and taxation authority made up of remittances from Pales-

BRANDT: Skeletons Out of Closet

Caio Koch-Weser, the World also important that the Palestine Bank vice president who has been Economic Development and Re-Economic Development and Reconstruction Authority "be up and running in the very near future."

In addition to financing administrative expenses during the early stages of Palestinian self-rule, the balance of the \$570 million of aid is supposed to be spent on basic infrastructure, including sanitation, social services such as health, education and housing, and technical

The economy of the West Bank and Gaza Strip at present has an estimated annual gross domestic product of \$2 billion to \$3 billion. with unemployment among the population of 1.7 million believed the PLO, the Palestinians and Is - to be more than 30 percent. The rachs still had to conclude their service sector accounts for about bilateral negociations on the eco- half of total income, small industry to the Palestinians. He said it was tinians working abroad.

alty to Germany during the war, when Mr. Brandt was in exile in

Norway. With Mr. Kohl and his party

sinking in the polls and unemploy-ment expected to keep rising before

the elections, Mrs. Secbacher-

Brandt's charges seemed made to order for them. This could be the

issue we were looking for," one of

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## major issue to be discussed in Paris ing in the next few weeks.

RICH: Small-Timers Losing Big Continued from Page 1 on the Malaysian exchange last year and propelled Singapore stocks to a gain of nearly 60 per-

While counseling against speculation, the governments of both countries encouraged investment in stocks to broaden corporate ownership and give ordinary citizens a

stake in economic growth. Officials are now clearly alarmed at the consequences of the specula-tive frenzy. Since the Singapore and Kuala Lumpnr exchanges trade shares in many of the same companies, a fall in prices on one exchange often affects sentiment

on the other.

Malaysia's finance minister and deputy prime minister, Anwar m, warned Monday that peoole should have learned a lesson from Japan.

The pain that Japan had to undergo, he said, should be "a potent

reminder" for Southeast Asian countries to "exercise restraint or even impose discipline in sectors where greed can create a fragile bubble economy."

He added that any bubble would eventually hurst "and derail

On the same day, Singapore's Continued from Page 1 finance minister, Richard Hu, said made public on Monday, and they investors "should not treat the contained no hint that Mr. Wehner stock markets as casinos, buying had ever worked on their behalf, and selling on rumors and hoping. He was expelled from the German to make a quick profit."

Neither government has taken oned in Sweden late in the war. any firm action to discourage speculation. But Malaysia's central bank took steps over the weekend to tighten liquidity, a move some brokers said had contributed to subsequent sharp falls in the Mathat the East Germans thought

Following reports of syndicates manipulating Malaysian share prices, Mr. Anwar said the authorities would take a "tough" line if they found any irregularities.

prime lending rates-recently, a step Mr. Wolf said.
that may help to discourage share Mr. Wolf w speculation using credit.

Singapore's government might also ad planting the agent who brought take measures to reduce opportunities for stock speculation. This, he said, could include delaying the privatization of the Singapore Mass Rapid Transit railway and the nation's water and electric pow-

tion until more UN troops are on

On Wednesday, however, the United States, Britain and France

urged Mr. Butros Ghali to press ahead with planning for the Tuzla

and Srebrenica missions, and told him that he did not need new per-

mission from the Security Council to call for NATO air attacks

against the encircling Serbs if nec-

essary. Russia had requested con-

sultation with the Security Council

Chuck Sudetic of The New York Times reported from Sarajevo, Bos-

Crowds of Muslims attacked an

Wednesday with guns and a hand grenade, wounding six Bosnian po-

curred near the Muslim village of

before any military mission.

nia-Herzegovina:

the ground in Bosnia.

Continued from Page I had ever worked on their behalf.

The KGB and the East German secret police could have tried later to use the information they had about his denunciations of former comrades to t-y to hlackmail Mr.: Wehner, but t'e files showed only

about doing the s in 1967. "We did con ider it, but we never undertook anything," said Markus Wolf, who was the East German ties would take a "tough" line if they found any irregularities.

In Singapore, three of the four major local banks raised their ons setback to our own policies."

Mr. Wolf was convicted last month of treason for running the Mr. Gale, the consultant, said spy service whose successes includ-

between communism and capital-ism for 40 years, the questions of betrayal and loyalty are fraught with historical baggage. Conserva-tive opponents accused both Mr.

# Mr. Kohl's strategists said. But all the major German parties, including his, had secret dealings with the Communists in East Berlin over the years, and the details have hardly begun to emerge from the files.

**WOOLSEY:** Areas of Concern Continued from Page 1

and artillery to sites near the De-

from the files.

militarized Zone. The appearance by the director of central intelligence is a new practice, one peculiar to the post-Cold War atmosphere of openness.
At such committee sessions, he testifies publicly, though circumspectly, and takes questions before his egislative overseers. In exchange, his concerns about national security matters, including the threat of

deeper intelligence budget curs, be-come the subject of public debute. Appearing with Mr. Woolsey was the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Lieutenant General James R. Clapper Jr. of the air force, who called North Kora "the critical major military threat

for the next few years."

The general said North Kores was only one among several sations where military intelligence of ficers were confronted with mysteries - things that are not predictable, not even knowable."

Sounding a grim note on the subject of the spread of weaponry, Mr. Woolsey said that in the 21st centuty chemical and biological weapons might pose the kind of threat that cli meeting on Bosnia.

Mr. McCurry was referring to a call by Foreign Minister Alain Juppe for pressure on the Muslimled Bosnian government to accept a Engage of the calls for biological.

weapons, he said.

Iran, Mr. Woolsey said, continues its "ambitions multibillion dollar military modernization program" and its seeking to buy missiles. North Korea continues to export missiles with a range of 1,000 kilometers or more, posing a potential threat to the Middle East. Tracking the intricate underground networks of buyers and suppliers of weapons materied is a daunting task, he said.

## BOSNIA: France Calls for Action U.S. Calls Stance

diplomatic pressure could be skepticism over any military operabrought on the warring Serb, Croat and Muslim forces in Bosnia. Although the statement con-

tained tough language, it was far from clear that France was not, once again, engaging in brinkman-ship in a bid to bring the warring factions to the negotiating table and the United States and Russia behind diplomatic attempts to secure peace. The missions to open the Tuzla

airport and relieve the Canadian garrison in Tuzia could involve the
UN peacekeeping force in a shooting war with Serbian forces that

Chuck Sudetic of The New France, Britain and Canada remain reluctant to countenance. Moreover, Russian support for Serbian forces appears firm, so any aid convoy in central Bosnia on

military operation could antago-nize President Bons N. Yeltsin and put him under new pressure from hee ghards and prompting UN offi-Russian nationalists. Neither the cials to suspend food convoys European Union nor the United along the region's major aid route. States wants to put pressure on Mr. The incident Wednesday oc-Yelisin openly.

Attempts to organize the proposed missions since the NATO
meeting have been plagued by differences, with France and the Unitcials said.

# Continued from Page 1 ed States blanking each other for delays and the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, expressing electricism attractions would take place this week within the Union to see what new electricism attractions are also blanking each other for delays and the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, expressing electricism attraction attraction of the Associated Press

WASHINGTON - In an undiplomatic ebuke, the State De-partment s id Wednesday that the paruments of weatherday that the French for ign minister had en-gaged in "strange moral calculus" and questionable logic in his pre-

sind questionance topic in his pre-scriptions for peace in Bosnia.

The comment by the State De-partment spokesman, Mike McCurry, signaled a widening of the rift between the United States and France over the Bosnia issue. The United States on Wednesday also rejected a Russian proposal for an urgent UN Security Coun-

European peace plan that calls for partition. The United States rejected the French appeal on Monday. Forcing a settlement on the "ag-grieved pa.v.," Mr. McCurry said. requires: very strange moral calculus. The preposal, he said, would

require ive intervention of ly the West to, in effect, (c at just doesn't log-sense to the Unit-



# He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians.

The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions

— ratified by 164 states — lay
down clear rules that all victims
of war living under the darkness
of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war.

Help us to help them.



World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

Russia and as Ukraine slides to-

ward national breakup. The indirect

challenges to international stability

posed by the Balkan conflict sap

slaughter but a real war?

will and resources that may be

## **Japan Needs Reform Soon**

If Japan's politicians cannot break their deadlock over reform quickly, it threatens to do great damage to their economy — and not theirs alone. Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa bas strongly hinted that his government will resign if be cannot get his reform bills through parliament by Saturday, when the session ends. That would mean much further delay before Japan finally addresses the violent financial instability that is making increasing trouble not only for the Japanese but for their trading partners, the biggest of which is the United States.

It is not surprising that Mr. Hosokawa is having difficulties with his reform program. It combines drastic new limits on campaign financing — lifeblood of Japanese politics, as practiced until now - with radical redistricting and basic changes in the electoral process. He got it through the lower house of parliament last fall, but now it has been defeated in the upper house by renegade members of the Social Democratic Party. Although part of his governing coalition, they feared for their own

uture under the new rules. Immediately after this disaster, while Mr. Hosokawa was desperately trying to decide how to respond, the U.S. Treasury secretary. Lloyd Benisen, arrived for a brisk char about trade policy. The quarrel centers on American

demands for firm numerical targets for greater Japanese imports of American products. The Japanese are resisting, arguing that import levels depend on the condition of the economy, which at present is on the brink of recession. But as Mr. Bentsen replies, experience has shown anything less than fixed import targets to be meaningless. As bad luck for the Japanese would have it, their trade figures for the past year appeared on the day of Mr. Bentsen's visit. They showed that Japan's worldwide trade surplus was a staggering \$120 billion, of which \$50 billion was the Japanese surplus with the United States. Since exports represent jobs, more than finan-

Few Japanese politicians have ever seemed to understand their country's new responsibilities as the world's second-greatest economic power. Their interests, and those of their friends, now require them -- including the 17 craven Socialists who voted against their own government - to reach a rapid compromise on the reform bills, preferably one that resembles Mr. Hosokawa's original bills. That would allow him to turn with undiminished strength to the state of the economy. What is going on now looks like a fight for the wheel of the ship while, unnoticed, the storm approaches.

cial balances are at stake.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

## **Perry Comes to the Rescue**

After several other candidates spurned his offer to be nominated as the next secretary of defense, President Bill Clinton settled on a sensible and safe fallback choice: William Perry, currently deputy secretary. Mr. Perry brings three considerable assets to his appointment: years of Pentagon experience, re-cent confirmation by the Senate, and a soft-spokenness that may help avoid needlessly inflammatory clashes over defense policy. Adding to his appeal, he was willing to be talked into taking the job, a qualification that

seems peculiarly important these days.

In the go-go years of the 1980s, Caspar Weinberger made the job of secretary of defense look easy and even pleasurable, by throwing billions of dollars at the armed services and lending his name to a military doctrine of overwhelming force which all but assured that they would be called upon to wage war only in walkovers. In the 1990s, the secretaryship has become a thankless task of cutting superfluous manpower, canceling unneeded weapons and contemplating the use of force in places like Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti, where victory is hard to define and perhaps harder to achieve - while keeping the armed forces at sufficient strength and readiness to prevail in foreseeable conflicts. The job is politically demanding under a president distrusted by the military and who cannot afford

to waste billions to win its officers over. It is small wonder that so many prospects

New Jersey, in which be castigated Jews,

whites, homosexuals and the Pope. The speak-

er. Khalid Abdul Mohammed, justified the

Holocaust, called for the murder of whites in

South Africa and sprinkled his rambling,

three-hour speech with such phrases as "Co-

One is tempted to dismiss this diatribe as the

ravings of an obscure hate merchant. But it is

unnerving that an audio tape of his speech

picked up applause and laughter from his most-ly black audience, and that only one professor

promptly denounced the speech. Florid racism

and anti-Semitism have to be confronted,

vis; William Gray 3d, president of the United

Thus it is encouraging that, as the contents

wherever and whenever they occur.

lumbia Jewniversity" and "Jew York City."

like Sam Nunn and Warren Rudman withdrew from consideration. That they did so publicly only underscores the ineptness of the

White House's personnel practices. But Mr. Clinton chose cautiously and perhaps wisely in finally naming Mr. Perry. As deputy secretary of defense, he has been using his experience as a defense contractor and a Pentagon official (he was undersecretary in the Carter years) to try to revamp the department's wasteful procurement practices. If he accomplishes nothing else, that alone will make his tenure a modest success.

But he needs to do much more to assure a properly sized defense force and to protect President Clinton's domestie agenda from a diversion of resources to military programs. He could start by reducing the excessive force requirements levied by his predecessor's bottom-up review. That left too large a force structure in place - at least two too many carrier battle groups and two too many divisions of ground troops, for starters, And it justified procurement of many more new weapons than the Pentagon can pay for.

The upshot was to generate pressure on Capitol Hill to increase the defense budget, something that Mr. Clinton's health care reform can ill afford. Mr. Perry needs to review the review and find further cuts. To accomplish that surgery, he will need all the backing that the president can muster.

Jackson called the speech "racist, anti-Semit-

ic, divisive, untrue and chilling."
The sad part is that neither Mr. Farrakhan

nor many black students at Kean College seem

inclined to repudiate Mr. Mohammed's invec-

tive. Mr. Farrakhan suggested on Monday that

complaints about Mr. Mohammed's speech

were a plot by Jews and the federal government

to divide the Nation of Islam. And while some

black students at Kean College expressed con-

cern that all blacks would now be labeled and-Semitic, others expressed admiration for Mr.

Mohammed and reportedly hope to invite him

If he is invited back, the responsible aca-

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

demic community has an obligation to com-

bat his ignorant and hate-filled notions. Mr.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Least Bad of All These Bad Options

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The world has become accustomed to seeing the war in Bosnia as a total tragedy for that small nation's Muslim majority and an inconvenience for the great powers. That dichotomy is changing as the war spins beyond the ability of outsiders to influence its course in any meaningful way. The Muslims have refused to die quickly or quietly. Against all odds

It is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality.

and reason, they have survived Serbian conquest, starvation and cold. The Muslims are now on the offensive, taking the war to their Serbian and Croatian enemies.

The Muslims are no longer simply war's victims who need to be aided and protected. They now wage war not just for survival but for territory. This gravely compli-cates the involvement of European nations and America, which have used humanitarian intervention to keep some measure of control over a conflict that they were not prepared to stop when it could have been

stopped without great losses.

Even that small degree of control is slipping away as war fatigue sets in across the rest of Europe. Defense ministries in Britain, France, Spain and elsewhere are atarmed by the money and manpower they have been forced to spend from shrinking military budgets to support their troops in Bosnia.

That alarm grows exponentially as extremists seem to gain ground in

the Muslims. Lifting the embargo at that point will increase the Muslims' ability and motivation to fight while increasing the motivation of the. Serbs and Croats to go in for the kill.

President Clinton's hand may be needed for more direct and ominous forced on his long-standing threat to use air power against the Serbs. If the Serbs continue their siege of a challenges in the near future. The change in the dynamic on the Bosnian battlefield and within Canadian peacekeeping contingent in Srebrenica, U.S. fighters will fly the international community validates a saying attributed to Leon. Trotsky: You may not be interestclose air support for a United Na ed in war, but war is interested in tions armored column that will go you. War has its own terrible logic in to rescue the Canadians.

The possibility of American rockets striking Serbian positions is no which changes everything it touches, even glancingly. Along with horrors and suffering more than days away unless the Serbs relent and allow a rotation of wars also create nations. Bosnia-Herzegovina was little more than an UN troops in Srebrenica. Lifting the embargo and striking the Serbs at this late date would provide idea when a Muslim-dominated government proclaimed indepen-dence in April 1992. Out of two Western capitals emotional satisfaction and would fulfill Mr. Clinyears of bloodshed and siege, the Mushims have created an army that is reconquering territory taken by Croatian forces and holding against better armed Serbian force. Military stalemate is probably the

ton's campaign promises to act against the Serbian aggressors. But the strategic environment has changed dramstically since Mr. Clin-

tervention now does not tip the scale toward a peace accord but toward more war, with unpredictable consequences. After two years of doing too little too late in Bosnia, the West now risks following a more disastrous course - doing too much too late.

This prospect explains the sudden almost panicky flurry of activity by the French in recent days to get the Western powers and Russia to hold a Balkans conference and impose a settlement before events spin even more out of control. The United States has rejected this approach but has not put forward any new initiative of its own, leaving the outdated lift and strike approach on the table.

It is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality. Warting for the battlefield to change again and create conditions for a new peace effort, when the warriors exhaust themselves, is the least bad of all the bad options available in the new Bosni-



## The Russians Need More Shock Therapy, Not Less

T ALLINN, Estonia — In recent weeks, a debate has been conducted on the pages of the world's leading newspapers and in the corridors of power over the utility of "sbock therapy" as a means for states to wrest themselves from the shackles of central planning to become free market economies. I believe it is essential to re-examine the assumptions upon which this debate is based As even the casual observer knows, the states of Central and Eastern Europe have had mixed resuits with shock therapy. Slowly, economies have begun to improve. In some respects, development in Central and Eastern Europe has been speedier

than in the former East Germany.

But at the same time, serious dissatisfaction with shock therapy has arisen among the peoples of the region. Economic revival has been neither as swift nor as painless as anticipated; many people feel they have been left to the band of fate. Late in November, a senior aide to Louis
Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam.

Negro College Fund; and Representatives
Kweisi Mfume of Maryland and Charles B.

Some Western experts bave begun to doubt the wisdom of sbock therapy. There is increasing talk of the need to spend more on social welfare, to "soften" reforms, and to increase subsidies and transfer payments. In short, East and Central European countries are being sold on a model that has got many a Western state into serious trouble. Let us not forget that had the Adenauer government launched a program of social well-being rather than of economic stabilization, Germany's "economic miracle" would never have occurred.

Such posturing has become nearly epidemic since the Russian parliamentary elections in December, in which both the former Communists and political forces described as fascist did well. Many observers, including Strobe Talbott, U.S. deputy secretary of state-designate, blame overly speedy reforms in Russia for the setback suffered by democratic forces. After bearing the election results. Mr. Talbou remarked that what Russia needed was "less shock and more therapy."

I could not disagree more.

HELSINKI — The assumption underlying Bill Clinton's Russia First policy appears to be that economic reform laced with Western

aid will make Russia a democratic

and peace-loving state content to live

within its present borders. No doubt

an improvement in the economy

and stabilize the political situation. But this is not likely to resolve Rus-

sia's postimperial identity crisis.

would strengthen the Yeltsin regime-

The phenomenon is familiar to stu-

dents of the rise and fall of great

powers. Britain and France, too, have

had trouble reconciling themselves to

the loss of empire. But in some re-

spects the Russian case is unique. While the British and the French

had to withdraw from overseas pos-

sessions populated by alien peoples.

the Russian domain itself has been

shrunk in size, leaving 25 million Russians to live outside the Russian

Federation beyond borders that used

to be merely administrative divisions.

more painful is that the Russians.

again unlike the British and the

French, have had no established na-

tional or geographic identity to fall back on. What is Russia if it is not an

empire? The question is often asked

in the Russian debate, but so far with

A closer analysis shows the with-

drawal from the "inner empire" - the

area now called the "near abroad" -

to be more apparent than real. For-

mally, the former Soviet republics be-

longing to the Commonwealth of In-

dependent States are all sovereign nations, members of the United Na-

tions and the Conference on Security

and Cooperation in Europe. In reality.

they are chained to Russia by the

enduring structures of the former So-

viet military-industrial complex, most of their leaders are members of the old

nomenklatura, and the Russian Army

The Russian government has gone so far as to ask the CSCE to endorse

its "peacekeeping" operations in Ta-jikistan and the Caucasus and even to

moves freely across their borders.

no satisfactory answer.

What makes this retreat all the

By Mart Laar The writer is prime minister of Estonia.

A splintered approach helped defeat the demo-crats, as did poor coordination and the weakness of the multiparty system in Russia. The democrats underestimated the strength of the Communist fascist forces and made tactical errors. Boris Yelt-

sin failed to support the democrats publicly, Many Russians in fact share Vladimir Zhirinovsky's views. Russia is the land not only of Pushkin and Dostoyevsky but also of Ivan the Terrible and Stalin. It is a wonder that the democrais received as many votes as they did.

The experience of other states demonstrates that

shock therapy is not at issue here. After reinstating independence in 1991 and taking a few cautious steps, Estonia launched a program of radical reform. In June 1992 it became the first of the so-called former Soviet republics to introduce its own convertible currency, which was firmly fixed to the Doutsche mark. Since then the Estonian kroon has been remarkably stable.

Strict monetary policy and a balanced budget are responsible for this success. Inflation plummeted from 1,000 percent in 1992 to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in 1993. Hard currency reserves have increased 3.5 times in the 18 months since the knoon replaced the ruble. In a scant year, Estonia's economy numed from East to West; exports to the West have increased by 15 times in the last few years.

After an initial drop in production, the economy had bottomed out by the second half of 1993 and begun an upturn. The third quarter of 1993 brought a clear increase in gross domestic product. We take great pride in the prediction by the International Monetary Fund that Estonia will have the

highest growth rate in Europe this year.
Foreign investment has risen swiftly, while the number of businesses in Estonia jumped from 2,000

A Baltic Test of Real Change in the Russian Psyche

By Max Jakobson

pay some of their costs. This request was discreetly set aside by CSCE foreign ministers at their November meeting in Rome. Understandably they were unwilling to grant 2 "seal of good peacekeeping" 10 operations retaining the use of radar facilities in the costs.

Latvia for years to come.

sence outside of Russia.

In the absence of a credible enemy, Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev re-

cently claimed that the Russian pop-

ulations living in neighboring coun-

tries constitute a "strategic interest" that justifies a Russian military pre-

The Russians living in the Baltic

countries - about one-lifth of the

population in Lithuania, one-third in Estonia, close to half in Latvia —

pose serious political and social pro-blems. But these cannot be solved as

long as the ambiguity of Russian pol-icy leeds uncertainty about the future

The key issue is citizenship. In Esto-

nia, a liberal naturalization law en-

ables non-Estonians to acquire citizen-snip after two years' residence. An elementary knowledge of the Estonian language is required. Very few Rus-

sian residents have applied, and equal-

ly few have opted for Russian citizen-

ship. The majority prefer to stay in

Estonia, where they are better off than

they would be in Russia, but hesitate

to commit themselves. The militant speeches in Moscow may well encour-

age them to hope for a return of the good old days of Russian rule.

Not only the ultranationalists but also many liberal Russians find it

hard to come to terms with the inde-

pendence of the Baltic peoples. I have often been asked by Russian friends

how these small nations could possi-

bly manage on their own. When I point out that Finland has done rea-

sonably well without the benefit of

Russian protection, they politely change the subject but clearly remain

unconvinced. The imperial frame of

mind is notoriously insensitive to the aspirations of small nations.

The history of Russia has been

status of the Baltic countries.

they were unwilling to grant a "seal of good peacekeeping" to operations beyond their control. But although no one in an official position would

say this publicly, the Russian Army

is, in realpoblik terms, doing Europe a favor by stemming the Islamic tide along the southern run of the Com-

monwealth of Independent States.

Ukraine is in a category of its own:

a European nation of 52 million, partly Roman Catholic, with a siz-

able voting lobby in the United States. But it is also a country run by former Communist apparatchiks

who have used the nuclear weapons

inherited from the Soviet Union to

blackmail Russia and the United

States, while allowing the economy to collapse. Any claim for Western sup-

port by the present Ukrainian regime would have little moral credibility.

sharp contrast, Estonia, Latvia and

Lithuania have moved rapidly toward

parliamentary democracy and market economy. Estoma, in particular, has been a model pupil of the Internation-al Monetary Fund school for lormer

The Baltic experience supports

what Samuel Huntington wrote in a

much quoted Foreign Affairs article:

The most significant dividing line in

Europe ... may well be the eastern

boundary of Western Christianity in

the year 1500. This line runs along

what are now the boundaries between

Finland and Russia and between the Baltic states and Russia, cuts through

Belarus and Ukraine, separating the

more Catholic western Ukraine form

in the web of Russia's military network. The Russian garrison in Lithua-nia has been withdrawn, and Moscow

has promised to pull its troops out of

Estonia and Larvis by the end of Au-

Yet the Baltic states are still caught

Orthodox eastern Ukraine."

Communist-run economies.

The three Baltic states present a

in 1991 to 60,000 last year. After radical reforms, Estonia's tax rates are perhaps the lowest in Europe. All the while, Estonia has maintained a liberal trade regime, doing away with import and export tures.

Estonia has changed beyond recognition. New shops and cales offer visible proof of the victory of market forces. Productivity is up, and our indus-tries have enjoyed success in finding new markets. The standard of living reached its low point early

last year, and real wages are rising again.

All of this is in sharp contrast with Russia's situation. Estonia's experience clearly demon-strates that only radical and systematic reforms can ensure a better future for a country emerging.

from years of central planning.

The tragedy of Russia lies in the fact that there has been too little shock in its shock therapy, and too much inconsistency in its application. Russian economic reform has followed a pattern of "one step forward, two steps back."

And now the West, instead of leading clear supat to the reformists and radical democrats, speaks of "softening" reforms. It has suggested channeling more money into social spending (regardless of the effect on budget deficits and the tax burden) and has begun cajoling international monetary organiza-tions to relax their strict terms of lending.

In protest, reformist politicians in the Russian government have been defecting to the opposition. The West, quite wrongly, behaves as if nothing awful were happening. This further weakens the democrats and consolidates support behind Mr. Zhirinovsky and his fellow travelers.

Russia and the Russians must not be treated as if they were spoiled children, above reprimand or reproach. Such children grow up to be disobedient, arrogant and tyrannical adults. We must expect of ia what we expect of other countries, and treat Russia as an equal partner. Only this sort of pedagogy can create for Russia a better tomorrow.

International Herald Tribune.

shaped by a drive for security through territorial expansion. A recent opinion

poll revealed that Peter the Great, the

czar who conquered the Baltic region

almost three centuries ago, is still re-garded by a majority of Russians as the nation's greatest leader ever. His name remains a powerful met-

apbor. Against this, democracy and economic reform offer a different

concept of security — one that subli-mates the territorial instinct to a

quest for qualitative strength. Rus-sian policy with regard to the Baltic

states will be a crucial test of the

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish am-bassador to the United Nations, writes

on international affairs from Helsinki. He contributed this comment to the

efforts to overcome the brutal past.

## The Crisis In America Is Crime

land Harry

By Bob Herbert

N EW YORK — Is these reason for hope, or is that naive? Is America really waking up to the enormity of its problems of crime and violence, or is this just another phase, driven by the media and lasting only until we are diverted by a killer blizzard, or a celebrity sex scandal, or a surprise locker-room attack by a Buffalo hitperson to the knees of Dallas Cowboy Emmitt Smith?

A serious national effort to combat crime has never been needed more than now. Americans are being mur-dered, raped, beaten, robbed and otherwise terrorized in numbers sug-gesting that an extraordinary evil has been loosed upon the society. No one is immune, not even tod-

diers or infants; and no place is exempt, not even schools or houses

The reality is more horrible than most fiction writers are capable of

imagining.
The Children's Defense Fund has released a report saying that nearly 50,000 children and teenagers were killed by firearms in the United States from 1979 to 1991. More than 24,000 of those deaths were homi-cides, the remainder being suicides and deaths from firearm accidents.

A child growing up in the United States is 15 times more likely to be killed by gunfire than a child growing up in Northern Ireland. An American child or teenager dies from gunshot wounds every two hours.

The only thing more remarkable than those statistics is that the violent deaths of so many young people could occur without a frenzied national outcry, a collective expression of anguish and outrage.

Perhaps that is occurring now.
A New York Times/CBS News
Poll shows that crime has become the nation's biggest concern. The major media ontiets are top-heavy with stories and special reports about crime. The politicians, presistibly drawn to the twin lures of opinion polls and television cameras, are flexing their rhetorical muscles.

But we've been here before. Ten years ago President Ronald Reagan trumpeted "the most sweeping anti-crime bill in more than a decade." At a White House press conference he promised to provide "long-overdne protection to law-abiding Americans" and "to put an end to the era of coddling criminals."

That was followed by the most violent, crime-ridden decade in the

nation's history.
This time could be different. The
Key will be whether the politicians
and other leaders are willing to avoid the notion of simplistic solutions. Crime is an incredibly complex issue, and no real breakthroughs can be accomplished by knee-jerk responses of the right or the left.

Obviously something is wrong with a criminal justice system that regularly releases murderers in five and a half years and rapists in less than three. And there is something wrong with a society that cannot seem to corral, and keep corralled, repeat

violent offenders. But there is also something wrong with a society that takes huge seg-ments of its invenile population and condemns them to a hideous world of ignorance, fear, alienation and criminal neglect. Something has to be done for children who, at ages 10 and 11, are making detailed plans

for their own funerals. For years we have had advocates of harsh punishment on one side and those who want to attack the root causes of crime on the other. It is past time for each side to listen seriously,

in the same

HH

and in a spirit of goodwill, to what the other side has to say.

Beyond the toll of lives lost and pain endured, crime in America costs hundreds of billions of dollars every year. Getting even a modest-handle on crime would have an enormous positive effect on society as a whole, including the economy and the continuing problems of health care and welfare.

Crime is the real crisis in America. But doing something about crime also means doing something about drugs, about guns, about jobs and

It will require the effort not just of politicians but of the rest of America as well, including educators and the clergy, community and civil rights leaders, and ordinary citizens, espe-cially parents and others who care

for young children.

There are also the media, of course, which can be helpful by shifting some of the emphasis from

the sensational crimes to the less entertaining search for solutions. . The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1894: Beyond the Call

International Herald Tribune.

PARIS - The action of Colonel Bounier in occupying Timbuctoo is not received with unreserved satisfaction by the more responsible organs of the French press. The Figure says that one may be permitted to wonder what a French expedition was doing in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, after formal orders to the contrary. Our contemporary also considers that in not awaiting the arrival of the new Civil Governor of the Soudan, Colonel Bonnier was not altogether carrying out the evi-dent intentions of his Government, which wishes to have done with conquest in the Soudan and to commence colonisation. . . .

1919: No Channel Flight PARIS — The elements themselves have conspired to delay the inaugural trip of the Paris-London acro car. The "Goliath" was quite ready for

the flight yesterday morning [Jan.

26]. Mechanics had been going over the whole machine since dawn, and the pilot and his assistant were satisfied that they would be able to take their twelve passengers safely across the Channel But soon snow began to fall and the military authorities or-dered the departure to be postponed. 1944 Latin Nazis Hit

## BUENOS AIRES - [From our New

York edition:] The Argentine govern-ment broke diplomatic relations today [Jan. 27] with Germany and Ja-pan, which have now officially lost their last foothold in the Western Hemisphere and their last offical center for conducting Axis espionage and subversive activities aimed at the destruction of hemispheric unity. The Associated Press said that the full story of the spy ring, when revealed, is expected to be sensational, shaking the foundations of Argentine high society. Among those arrested were Enrique P. Oses, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper Pampera

#### of the speech have become widely known. responsible black leaders have risen to de-Mohammed's November speech was a strong reminder that whenever the virus of bigotry plore and denounce it. The list includes the NAACP's executive director, Benjamin Chabreaks out, it cannot be ignored.

Against the Virus of Bigotry

gave a hate speech at Kean College in Union. Rangel of New York. The Reverend Jesse

#### Other Comment A Firm Hand at the Helm

President Bill Clinton's star-crossed search for a secretary of defense might at last bave chanced upon a star in William Perry, a steady beacon of good sense and military expertise in an administration too much given to gyration.

Mr. Perry might turn out to be as fortuitous a selection as Dick Cheney was for George Bush after the lamentable John Tower nomination. In welcoming his assignment as a "real privilege" - contrast that with Mr. Inman's assertions that he did not want the job - Mr. Perry placed extraordinary emphasis on the need to reform Pentagon methods of developing, ordering and financing equipment. At stake, as Mr. Perry noted, is the readiness and affordabi-

lity of U.S. forces five and 10 years from now, With Mr. Perry at the helm, the nation may have a defense secretary with the know-how to take the long view even as he confronts the dayto-day alarums of a hot-seat Washington job. - The Baltimore Sun.

#### Stern Rebuff on Bosnia

back to answer his critics.

For Washington, it is clear that the Bosnian crisis does not call for an urgent decision because it threatens no vital American interest. Bosnia, in this perspective, is more a Lebanon than a Kuwait.

After so stinging a rebuff — which says much about America's willingness to take the Europeans at their word when they called at the recent NATO summit meeting for their own security and defense identity - nothing remains for the Twelve but to get to work on their plans, while crossing their fingers in hopes that a flareup in Bosnia will not pro-



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Expanse JOHN VINOCUR, Escritto Editor & Vice Provident WALTER WELLS, News Interest & SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and

CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors . CARL GEWIRTZ, Assessed Fellow ROBERT LOCNAHUE Editor of the Editional Pages . KINATHAN GAGE Business and Former Editor • RENÉ BUNDY, Luquar Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director

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Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, knows how not to be a diplomat when it suits him. His French interlocutors learned as much when they raised the Bosnian crisis with him. Everything they asked for was rejected.

voke a precipitous retreat.

- Jucques Amalric, writing in Liberation (Paris).



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#### OPINION

## Clinton as Elmer Gantry: A Trap to Avoid

WASHINGTON — Haley Barbour, the wily and affable Republican national chairman, gave President Bill Clinton an important clue about the challenges he faces following his State of the Union message. Assessing the president's first year in office, Mr. Barbour described Mr. Clinton as an "Einer Gantry president" who will "mount the bully pulpit and say anything he thinks you want to hear."

The message is clear. Republicans are conceding that Mr. Clinton is a formidable politician and talker, much as Democrats con-

Republicans describe Clinton as someone who will 'say anything he thinks you want to hear.' He needs to be seen as a practical, believable, problem-solver.

ceded Ronald Reagan's ample skills at persuasion. Mr. Barbour and his party have to explain Mr. Clinton's popularity and stay-

ing power somehow.

So the Republicans now propose to roll the "character issue" — the public's questions about Clinton's trustworthiness - into mat-ters of policy. Mr. Clinton might seem great, the Republicans are saying, but you cannot trust a word be says, and his policies are

never what they seem.

Democrats should not dismiss this line of attack too blithely. Mr. Clinton faces real dangers on the general matter of overpromising, and on the particular issues Republicans harped on at their national committee meeting last weekend: crime, welfare reform and health care. A president, especially one who is doing well, needs to avoid bailing the traps that are designed to ensuare him.

· Overpromising. Any president proposing large changes runs this risk. Voters endorse change, after all, only if they are convinced By E. J. Dionne Jr.

prove on the status quo. When Franklin Roosevelt took over in the midst of the Great Depression, this was an easy case to make. How, most voters reasoned, could any change make things worse than they already were?
For all the problems facing the country, the
current circumstances are rather different
from those of the Depression. Mr. Clinton's

popularity is rising precisely because Americans feel pretty good. This only increases the pressure on Mr. Clinton to highlight, and perhaps exaggerate, the benefits of change. He passionately wants people to believe that if only America has the right job training programs, a better education system, the proper health care reform, a more intelligent welfare system, it can make a big dent in its biggest problems.

The trouble is that resources are scarce. As a Clinton economic adviser noted by way of example, there are some successful jub training propagates on these But the best ones.

ing programs out there. But the best ones tend to be expensive. Mr. Clinton's hudget is so squeezed — that is the cost of deficit reduction — that he will never find enough money to offer everyone access to the best, possible program. So be will either have to opt for carefully targeted programs or broad-er programs that spend a lot less per person

and run higher risks of failure.
The deficit was not of Mr. Clinton's making, but he bas to deal with its political consequences. The success of Mr. Clinton's Memphis speech about crime and family breakdown rested in part on its open ac-knowledgment of the limits of government's ability to solve problems in the absence of responsible citizens and communities. There

is a lesson there. · Crime. One of Mr. Clinton's successes is taking the crime issue away from the Republicans by proving that Democrats are as tough on criminals as anyone. Republicans want the Issue hack. With Mr. Clinton apparently prepared to endorse the reasonable "three times and you're out" idea - life that the new policies will substantially im- imprisonment for those convicted a third

time of a violent felony -- some Republicans are upping the ante to "two times and you're out." Soon, you will risk life in the slammer

for even having an impure thought. The crime issue is tricky because the Democrats need to show that they are tough without feeding a hysteria that will come back to haunt them. The polls on this should not be misread. The crime issue has risen to the top of the lists because people are genuinely wor-ned and also because many are now much

less worried about the economy. Crime is helping to fill what the pollsters call an "issue vacuum." The Democrats can be dead serious about crime while avoiding the trap of implying that ever more elaborate pun-ishments are all that is required. The country sees no contradiction between being tough on criminals today and trying to keep kids from joining their ranks tomorrow.

• Health and welfare reform. Those in the

White House who suggested that Congress could not advance a health bill and welfare reform in the same year should be kicking themselves. The notion is wrong on its face.

and it is coming back in hurt health care.

Ah, yes, say foes of Mr. Clinton's health bill, let's do welfare reform this year and put off health care until after midterm elections that will, judging by history, weaken the Democrats in both houses — and thus diminisb the prospects for universal coverage. How

did it come to this? Mr. Clinton absolutely has to do both. He should embrace this opportunity to highlight his favorite theme that you cannot discourage welfare dependency unless you reward work with decent pay - and health benefits.

The asset that President Clinton most needs to preserve is his public image as a practical problem-solver whose word on the sues is good. If he keeps that, he can weather a lot of distractions. But Mr. Barbour is right: If the country starts seeing Elmer Gantry as the prototype of a certain articulate. enthusiastic policy maven, the Whitewater affair will become the least of the White House's problems,

The Washington Post,

## Don't Get Comfortable **Under This Volcano**

By David Reid

BERKELEY. California — Surveying the damage in Los Angeles. Bill Climon confessed to being amazed by the collapsed freeways and miles of damaged buildings. Like many forgetful natives and startled visitors, he discovered the fearfulness California can display — a combination of the sublime and the apocalypa: sufficient to sharpen anyone's

sense of an ending. Anything sublime is territing and anyone who lives in California must sometimes suspect a connec-

#### MEANWHILE

tion beyond the obvious netween the sublimity of the landscape and the terrible events, natural discisters and human calametes it so often witnesses

Czeslaw Milosz, the Nobel Prizewinner in literature, quetioned in a 1980 essay whether anybody belongs in California. Its spirit of place seems intolerant of mere mankind, he said.

The sense of an ending that broods over the land, especially in Southern California, has preoccupied the best California writers, from Mark Twain to Jour Didion, not to mention opinionaled journsts such as Henry James and Umberto Eco. But is this ecrie sensation a property of the land. some combination of freakish weather and violent, moody geology that communicates itself Or is ii society, equally freakish, pro-

prisingly manipulative and truly

circumstantial in scope, Fust the

movie "Schindler's List" is a mas-

terpiece. Second, it does touch us

Mr. Spielberg's graphic depiction of genocide anyway titelics mine).

Which means Mr. Spielberg has

Oliver Stone said of moviegoers

who walked out of his latest film

"Heaven and Earth," that they

were squeamish wimps because

they objected to a torture scene; he

done his job well.

Stone's Critics

asked "How

(People, Jan. 13).

- even Mr. Rich, who "cried at

STARK WETHERS.

Esbly, France.

jecting itself onto the landscape? Southern California, after all, is a vast polyglot city-state dependent for its water, power and labor on a far-reaching infrastructural web whose fragility is only too apparent. In wartime and in peace. through fires, carthquakes and tumuits, Southern California quick-ens what Henry James called "the imagination of disaster."

Los Angeles writers have specialized in depicting Final Days. In "The Day of the Locust." Nathanael West imagines the criv burning Aldous Huxley, in "Ape and Essence," irradiates it. In "Rubicon Beach," Sieve Erickson floods L.A. and in "Days Between Stations" he makes it a desert, Actual catastrophes tend to be correspondingly huge, further ughtening Los Angeles's grip on

plic imagination. The rioting in April 1992 was the most violent civil unrest in the United States since the Manhattan draft rice of 1863. Fires went up in districts scattered throughout the 432 square miles (1,100 square kilometers) of Los Angeles proper and beyond, from Long Beach to

the San Fernando Valley. Disturbances on this scale are sometimes experienced as vast and artitrary, like acts of God, although perhaps the tendency in put the civil unrest of 92, the autumn fires of '93 and now the quake of '94 on a single continuum disasters masks deeper social

and political anxieties, It reminds one of the descrip-

Amendans experience life-deni-

al every day through violence by

guns. Unexpected violent death

stalks America, followed by pain

and sorrow, on commuter trains

and highways, in schools, offices,

restaurants, playgrounds and front porches. No one is safe.

If Americans are squeamish

wimps when they refuse to stom-

ach torture scenes in movies, it is

not that they are denying life -

Sympathy for Criminals

15) by Charles Krouthommer:

Regarding "Correctness in De-

RICH BENGE. Vienna.

they are affirming it.



Los Angeles de la Muerte.

tion by Susan Sontag (North Hollowood High, 48) in "The Volca-no Lover" of the metaphorical force that the eruptions of Mount Vestivius acquired in 1789; "Both to the revolution's partisans and to the hornfied ruting class of every European country, no image for what was happening in France seemed as apt as that of a volcano in action - violent convulsion, upheaval from below, and waves of lethal force that harrow and

مكنامة الأصل

permanently after the landscape." Christopher Isherwood, that greatest of born-again California novelists, said California was a tragic land, "like Palestine, like all Promised Lands."

He wrote that its "real nature and the secret of its fascination"

Mr. Krauthammer's condemna-

tion of those he believes guilty of

the crime of revenge is precise and

well-argued, but useless. He identi-

fies sympathy for criminals who

Courts must distinguish between those who attempt to use the ap-

pearance of abuse to commit

crimes and those who are true vic-

tims. Unfortunately, this process

American society continues to

extreme power imbalances (as be-

further victimizes the victim.

ury to deal with the effects of

was an "untamed, undomestical ed, aloof, prehistone landscape that incessantly reminds the traeler of the circumstances of his brief stay on earth. "There is no home here," he imagines it saying. There is no security in your mansions or your fortresses, your family vaults or your banks or your double heds. Understand this fact. and you will be free. Accept it, and

you will be happy." Cold comfort, perhaps, for the newly homeless or even the merely shaken up. But it promises to be a cold season in the Promised Land,

The artier edited Sex. Death and God in L.A.," a collection of essays. He contributed this com-ment to The New York Times

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### **Genetic Guidelines**

Regarding "France Plans Law to Bar Postmenopausol Pregnancies" (Jun. 5) by William Drozdiak:

As an expert in gene manipulation and cloning, I strongly sup-port Dr. Jean-Louis Beaumont's concern about "an insidious drift toward genetic manipulation" of people. As it was put decades ago about the successful development of nuclear power, the genie is out of the bottle.

As to how this new power is used, it is our responsibility — to the future of humanity and of our world. To avoid the threat of selfwe must act now to establish strict cultural invasion. guidelines for research, development and application.

> KAMEL EL DARWISH Harpenden, England.

#### The Inman File

his decision to turn down the nomination for U.S. defense secretary. Now that I have seen a tran- ing a lesser war criminal and of

script of what he said, he seems sensible and not at all hysterical. The way the American media

deal with public figures seems to make it impossible for a person of strong character and honesty to seek high office. The aim seems to be to get a wimp elected, not to worry whether he or she has the qualities to lead the world's great-

Unfortunately, our small comtry always copies the bad as well as the good from America, and we are already seeing this ghastly effect on political coverage here. I have always defended a free

press. Now, however, I sympathize

with the French fear of American

J. D. BUTLER. London.

#### The Demianjuk Case

An item in your "Away From Politics" column of Jan. 3 stated I read with great interest your coverage of Bobby Ray Imman's has abandoned its contention that attack on the media in explaining John Demianjuk was one of the John Demjanjuk was one of the most barbaric Nazi figures of the Holocaust, but accuses him of be-

lying on his immigration papers: the department says that it has moved to have him stripped of his U.S. citizenship and deported.

Mr. Demjanjuk has endured nearly 17 years of prosecution, jail and a death sentence, because of what the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals has found to be fraudulent practices by the Justice Departinent's prosecutors, who "act-ed with reckless disregard for the truth" ("U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence on Demjanjuk, Appeals, Court Rules," Nov. 18). They claimed that Mr. Demjanjuk was the notorious "Ivan the Terrible,"

in their possession. ment to continue its pursuit of a not civilians. man who has been the victim of its prosecutorial misconduct appears to be shockingly vindictive. The facts revealed in the decision of the by the close of Congress. He did so appeals court strongly suggest that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent.

despite evidence to the contrary

HAROLD H. TITTMANN.

#### Brussels. Remembering Tip

Americans living abroad should doff their hats in appreciation as

 Maurice Darbellay, president of Brentano's bookstore in Paris, is they read about the recently departed Thomas (Tip) O'Neill (Obsuary: Jan. 7), whether they are Democrats or Republicans, because he was responsible for the passage of legislation that gave Americans abroad

the right to vote.

The legislation had been approved in committee but had not been brought to a vote and Congress was due to recess in two weeks. This would mean that the bill would be dropped and probably abandoned.

know this because Democrats Ahroad, of which I was chairman at the time, was active in getting the ballot for Americans abroad. Americans soldiers and sailors overseas had the fight

I met Tip O'Neill at a conference and asked him to give the bill a rule, requiring that it be voted on and the rest is history.

ANTHONY HYDE

## Spielberg's Critics

Regarding "Just Not a Hollywood Subject" (Opinion, Jan. 4):

I find Frank Rich's article sur-

the victimization.

where protection against the tyran-ny of power is insufficient. It is not a question of political correctness. had been victims because of their Perhaps Mr. Krauthammer states of mind when the crime ocwould be more empathic if he could curred as political correctness. He experience the powerlessness these minimizes the entires committed against these former victims, and their powerlessness in the face of

tween races) and existing ones (be-

tween men and women, or parents

and children). These are areas

LESLIE JOHN LOHMANN.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for

## **BOOKS**

WHAT THEY RE READING

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR AND JEAN-PAUL SAR-TRE: The Remaking of a 20th-Century Legend

By Kate Fullbrook and Edward Fullbrook. 214 pages. \$25. Basic

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE body of existing literature about the lives of Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir is already voluminous. There are the writers' own copious memoirs, novels, letters and diaries, of course, as well as an outpouring of recent hi-ographies, by Annie Cohen-Solal ("Sartre: A Life"), Ronald Hay-man ("Sartre: A Life"), Deirdre Bair ("Simone de Beauvoir: A Bi-ography") and Margaret Crosland ("Simone de Beauvoir: The Wom-

an and Her Work"). As more and more information has become available, the myth surrounding the couple's relationship has undergone a process of revision, even as the autobiographical sources of their work have become

increasingly clear.

It's no longer possible to see the relationship between the "pope of existentialism" and the grandmother of feminism as a perfect bodiemian paradigm of intellectual and sexual passion; their celebrat-ed "pact" — pledging "essential

By Alan Truscott .

A tricky at the bridge table, and

then finds that he has been brilliant

for a totally unpredictable reason,

faces an interesting ethical problem. Should he claim that he knew

exactly what would happen? Should be admit that it was all a

surprise to him? Or should he take

the Fifth Amendment, refusing to

An example is the diagramed deal, which was the last in the open

semifinal at the playoffs in Mem-

phis in June to determine the

American teams for the 1993 world

no trouble in making four spades, so five clubs is a good save for East-West. That would fail by a trick or

commit himself?

player who does something



reading "The Bridges of Madison County" by Robert James Waller. "I love reading books about women around 40, which is the most sensitive time of life! And it has been on the best-seller list for 76 weeks, and as a bookseller, I felt obliged to read it." (Ilise Gersten, IHT)

proven to be niddled with deception and emotional pain. Recent books have depicted Sartre as an egotistical and controlling lover who tormented Beauvoir with his romances with younger women. ln some tellings, Beauvoir

love" to one another, while retain-

ing the right to carry on "contin-gent love affairs" on the side — bas

emerges as an equally promiscuous partner, willful, calculating and cold-hearted; in others, she comes across as a long-suffering intellectual nursemaid to a self-proclaimed genius, a woman, in the words of her biographer Margaret Crosland, who wanted at all costs to keep Sartre as her partner" and in order to do so felt she "had to accept everything that he said, wrote and did."

BRIDGE

But Larry Cohen of Little Falls.

New Jersey, produced the heart ten from the West hand, hardly an ob-

vious play when hearts was North's

original suit. The result was gratify-

This lead gained 13 imps, but did

not affect the result of the match:

Cohen's team was already in a deep

hole. But if it had been selected by

won the playoffs.

Did Cohen foresee the impact of

ing: His partner won with the ace and returned the queen. He over-

took with the king and played a 6 1932 third round to give his partner the 4 K 9 7 6 4 3

difficulty.

decisive mil.

It can be seen North-South have a Chicago player at another table it to trouble in making four spades, would have defeated the team that

two, but North-South are likely to his lead? Or was he hoping to dis-

attempt five spades and did so. courage a finesse if the A-Q of

After a routine club lead, South can bearts showed up in the dummy?

throw a heart loser on dummy's What, if anything, would you say if club ace and succeed with hitle you were Cohen? He's not talking.

band-and-wife team Edward and Kate Fullbrook - he is a free-lance writer, she is head of fiterary studies at the University of the West of England - attempt to discountle the very core of the couple's legend, arguing that Beauvoir, not Sartre, "was always the driving intellectual power in the joint development of the couple's most influential

In "Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre: The Remaking of a 20th-Century Legend," the Full-brooks contend that Beauvoir, not Sartre, initially insisted on the "contingency" clause in their pact, in order to pursue her own sexual liaisons. They contend that Beauvoir spent years laying "false trails about herself, Sartre and their friends" in order to mold "their in the latest book to appear lives into classic narrative patterns about Sartre and Beauvoir, the bus-

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The bidding:
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Pass Pass

West led the heart ten.

that would make sense to their multitude of unknown followers.

And perhaps most startling of all, they contend that the major ideas behind Sartre's masterwork, "Being and Nothingness," were laid out by Beauvoir in her roman a clef "She Came to Stay" and were freely appropriated by Sarue, who had read portions of the book in manuscript. "When, in Being and, Nothingness." Sartre adapted Beauvoir's method to the essay the Fullbrooks write, "the differ ence was only a change in emphasifrom the concrete to the abstract the introduction of an extensive jargon and the imposition of a

great deal of rhetoric."
The evidence the Fullbrooks pre sent to prove this supposed act of philosophical theft is decidedly sporty at best. They make no effort to situate "Being and Nothingness" in context with Sartre's readings in Heidegger and Husserl, or with his own earlier writings, and they completely ignore the many autobiographical echoes in the text. Instead, their strategy is to try to-inflate the philosophical import of Beauvoir's novel to ludicrous pro-

Did Beauvoir, who insisted to the end that she had had no influence on Sartre's philosophy, truly intend such readings? It's possible, of course, but then it's also possible for someone bent on finding such meanings to discover a version of

them in almost any given text.

Another major problem with this volume is that the Fullbrooks never advance a convincing argument for what they see as Beauvoir's calculated decision to conceal her pivot-al role in Sartre's work. In the course of this lax, messy book, they suggest that women have never been taken seriously by the philosophy establishment, that Beauvon might have been upset by the reaction to "The Second Sex" and wanted to play down her own feminist achievements, that she might have decided to glorify Sartre and diminish her own skills in order to curry favor with a wider audience.

None of these hypotheses make much sense, given both Sartre's and Beauvoir's adversarial stance toward the bourgeoisie. None of them explain why the author of "The Second Sex" — a seminal study on the oppression of women
— would so deliberately conspire to hide her own achievements.

Michiko Kakutani is on the stall of The New York Times.

## University of Maryland University College

Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany

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## **HEALTH/SCIENCE**

## Threat to Fertility? Estrogen as Pollutant

## Chemicals Mimic Female Hormone

By Rick Weiss Washington Past Service

ASHINGTON - In Florida. a wildlife hiologist wonders why alligator eggs are failing to hatch, and why so many male alligators have abnormally small phalluses.

In Denmark, an endocrinologist finds that sperm counts in men have fallen drastically worldwide during the past five decades while the number of testicular cancers has tripled. In Boston, a cell biologist can't figure out wby her experiments with breast-cancer cells

have suddenly stopped working. These observations may seem unrelated, but a growing number of researchers suspect they are part of an emerging global problem. Scientists know that certain industrial compounds, pesticides and plastics that mimic the female hormone estrogen are making their way into food and water supplies. The concern is that these

estrogen-like pollutants may be causing turmoil in burnan and animal reproductive systems. Health officials are quick to caution that no research has proved a direct cause-and-effect link between reproductive problems in people and these estrogen-mimicking chemicals many of which are now ubiquitous in the environment. But laboratory experiments, wildlife surveys and human studies offer circumstantial evidence that environmental estrogens pose a hazard, and several federal agencies are taking the issue seriously.

"What we know is that there are many chemicals, including some in the environment, that can work like female sex bormones." said Dr. John A. McLachlan, chief of the laboratory of reproductive and developmental toxicology at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. "Some are weak estrogens, and others

This month the institute, a branch of the National Institutes of Health, spoosored a ma-jor conference on environmental estrogens that drew representatives from the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service, along with 300 cancer researchers, wildlife hiologists and physicians from around the world.

Federal officials said that if the evidence becomes convincing that environmental estrogens do pose a health hazard, then agencies such as the EPA will have to develop new regulations to minimize people's exposure to the offending compounds.

But fingering the culprits will be difficult because the chemical family of estrogens is so diverse. Some variants are so potent that minuscule doses have more of an effect than much bigger doses of weaker estrogens Estrogens also have different effects on fetuses than on adults. In addition, scientists said, there may be "good" estrogens and "had" estrogens in the environment, with good estrogens actually protecting against cancer.

CLENTISTS have known for decades that the sex bormone estrogen helps stimulate the development of male and female sexual organs in the fetus' and later orchestrates the reproductive cycle in women. They have also known that some drugs and even some industrial chemicals can mimic estrogen's effects on the body, and that high doses of these compounds can have profound consequences on health.

The classic example is diethylstilbestrol, or DES. The estrogen-like drug was administered to millions of pregnant women between 1948 and 1971 to prevent spontaneous abortions. But it upset the delicate hormonal halance in the womb and ended up causing genital defects in many of the women's children, including vaginal deformities in girls and undescended testicles and ahnormally small penises in boys.
In the past decade, scientists bave found that

the number of environmental contaminants with estrogen-like properties is much greater than they had imagined. The list includes: DDE, a contaminant in dicolol, an insecticide sprayed on food crops in the United States. (DDE is also the major breakdown product of DDT, the insecticide that was banned in the United States in 1972 but is still in wide use around the world).

 So-called nonyiphenois and related compounds found in spermicides, hair coloring products and other toiletries.

 Polychlorinated bipbenyls, a family of chlorine-containing industrial compounds, no longer made in the United States but still in use. that have become widespread contaminants in food and water and are commonly found in human far tissue and hreast milk.

 Endosulfan, a pesticide used on vegetables. Bis-phenol-A, a breakdown product of polycarbonate plastics, from which many plastic water jugs and baby bottles are made.

These and related compounds can elbow their way into cells of the reproductive tracts in fetuses and adults. They attach themselves to molecular receptors, a kind of docking site in cells, that are normally reserved for estrogen.

Some scientists think they're already seeing effects in humans, the Danish endocrinologist Dr. Niels E. Skakkeback suspects environmental estrogens can explain the curious finding he made in 1992, when he did a 21-country study of semen quality in men. By analyzing records collected over a 50-year period, he and his colleagues documented a 50 percent drop in sperm counts worldwide between 1938 and 1991.

At the same time, he and others have found the incidence of testicular cancer and other congenital malformations of the testes and penis have climbed steadily. In the United States, testicular cancer has increased about 50 percent in the past 20 years alone, according to the American Cancer Society.

N a scientific paper published last year, Dr. Skakkehaek and Dr. Richard M. Sbarpe of the Center for Reproductive Biology in Edinburgh proposed that both trends are the result of maternal exposure to environmental estrogens during pregnancy. The contaminants, they suggest, affect the early development of sex organs in male fetuses.

The hypothesis, though not proved, is plausi-ble, said several researchers at the conference. A number of epidemiological studies have shown a link between exposure to estrogen pollutants and higher rates of reproductive problems.

Men are not the only ones whose reproductive systems may suffer from exposure to extrogen mimics. Researchers are also concerned these compounds may play a role in the problem of endometriosis, a painful overgrowth of nterine tissue that affects an estimated 5 million women in the United States and can cause fertility problems.

Animal research provides some support for this view. A recent study in monkeys, for example, suggests that the estrogen-like chemical dioxin can cause endometriosis. Dr. Sherry E. Rier of the University of South Florida College of Medicine and her colleagues reported last year that rhesus monkeys exposed to high doses of dioxin had significantly higher rates of endometricois than unexposed monkeys.

The odds of having the syndrome were proportional to the dioxin doses they received. But scientists said they did not know how to compare the short-term high-dose exposures in monkeys to the long-term low-dose exposures typically seen in people. In another development. German researchers

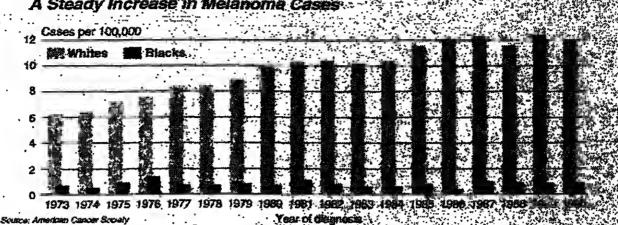
recently found that women with endometriosis were more likely than their healthy counterparts to have elevated levels of PCBs in their blood. "We've wondered for a long time why there

seems to be such a huge increase in the number Ballweg, president of the Milwaukee-based Endometricsis Association. "The theories relating to hormonally active chemicals, plus our own scientifie work, seem to provide a possible auswer to the conundrum. But if it is the answer, it's a frightening answer, because it's not just a nightmare for this generation but for succeeding generations as well.

#### Recognizing 4 Kinds of Melanoma

Any changes in an existing skin growth or a new growth that illogrates without health, the season by a declares possible cancer. The most deadly but least common form of skin cancer, melanging by the season of periods of the season of the s time on normal skin and about 30 percent of the time arises from a sudden change in an existing mole that implices color, size, pain, liching, bleeding or swelling.

TYPE .	SIGNS AND SYMPTONS	FREQUENCY AND AGE FACTORS
Superficial spreading melanoma	Small lesion with irregular border and red. write, blue or blue black spots on muric or limbs.	Appoil 79 percent of cases senior 1895y.
Nodular melanoma	Shirty, firm peak to black bumps or lesions (	Roughly 15 percent of sases usulary occurs between again of 20 and 60.
Acrai lentiginous melanoma	Dark lesions on paints, soles, tips of thereis and toes or mucous membranes.	About 10 percent of cases, more dominant in old age.
Lentigo maligna melanoma	A large brownish spot with darker specials. especially on skin everexposed to sun	About 5 percent of cases, frequently occurs in the object.
Source: Mayo Clinic Family	seath Book (Blanch)	
A Steady I	ncrease in Melanoma Cases	
Cases per 10	0,000	



## Sunscreen Effectiveness Questioned

By Gina Kolata

EW YORK - A new study using mice has raised questions about whether sunscreens can protect against melanoma, the deadliest of all skin cancers. At the same time, experts are asking what it is about sun exposure that increases the chances that people will get melanoma and are re-examining strategies for protection. In the new study, while sunscreens were

found to protect mice from sunburn, they had no effect against melanoma. The study, by Dr. Peter Wolf. Dr. Cherrie K. Donawho and Dr. Margaret L. Kripke at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston,

was published in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute. In an interview, Dr. Donawbo said the researchers were surprised by the finding. They and others cautioned against directly applying the results to people, but added that the discovery yielded another puzzling piece of scientific

evidence about this disease.

"It challenges us to look at exactly what sunlight is doing, what part of sunlight, what are the exposures that are necessary," said Dr. Howard Koh, a dermatologist and oncologist at Boston University School of Medicine, who wrote an editorial accompanying the paper. "It could be that preventing sunburn is not enough, although was an animal and not a human study."

In their study, the researchers went so far as to suggest that the use of sunscreens might actually increase a person's risk of developing melanoma: "Sunscreen protection against UV radiation-induced inflammation may encourage prolonged exposure to UV radiation and thus may actually increase the risk of melanoma development

The number of Americans diagnosed with melanoma, a cancer of the melanocytes, or pigmented cells of the skin, has increased steadily for decades. The American Cancer Society estimates that there will be 32,000 new cases of melanoma diagnosed in 1994.

of melanoma has grown by about 4 percent each year since 1973. Dr. Alan Houghton, a melanoma researcher at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, said the increase began 60 years ago. Connecticut, which has the oldest rumor registry in the United States, shows the melanoma incidence doubling every 10 to 12

years since 1934, Dr. Houghton said. It may be that the rising incidence is an artifact of increased awareness of the disease, leading to increased diagnosis, said Dr. Jean Bolognia, a dermatologist and melanoma specialist at Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven. She said that not all melanomas grow quickly and that some may take years, or even decades, before they are life-threatening. So a greater awareness of the disease on the part of doctors and the public may lead to better

It also may be that Americans who spent years or decades rushing out into the sun on weekends

and holidays are now paying the price.

But that gives rise to several pressing questions. What is it about sun exposure that increases the risk of melanoma? Is it simply being out in the sun? Is it sunburns? Is it sun exposure early in life? Or is it cumulative sun damage that builds as the years go by? A variety of studies over the years have yielded "abundant circumstantial evidence that UV light 'causes' melanoma," as an editorial accompanying the study points out. But "there is little understanding of the precise mechanisms of initiation, promotion, biologically effective dose" or what happens in the period between exposure and development of melanoma.

Melanoma experts said that it has proved extraordinarily difficult to unravel the relationship between sun exposure and melanoma and that in this respect melanoma research stands in stark contrast to the well-established findings tying sun exposure to less deadly skin cancers. the basal and squamous cell carcinomas.

These are slow-growing cancers that often occur in old people and that are easily cured if they are removed before they spread. The cancers appear on sun-exposed skin, like the nose or cheeks. And studies have consistently found

According to the cancer society, the incidence that the risk of these cancers rises in direct proportion to the amount of time people spend in the sun. But no such direct and incontrovertible relationship with cumulative sun exposur has been found for melanoma.

In addition, Dr. Houghton said, there is molecular evidence that sunlight causes basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas, but such evidence is lacking for melanomas.

Squamous and basal cell cancer cells tend to carry a mutated form of a cancer gene, p53, and the mutation is one caused by ultraviolet light. Therefore, the cancers carry a fingerprint of sun exposure, Dr. Houghton said. In contrast, he said, "melanomas do not carry very many p53 mutations and when they do occur there is no fingerprint for ultraviolet light." Dr. Houghton and others conclude that smilight is more likely to have an indirect effect on melanomas, either by suppressing the immune system and making easier for melanomas to grow or by causin an inflammation that triggers the cancer's

EOPLE with a family history of melanome are at high risk - 5-to 10 percent of melanoma patients have a close family member with the disease, Dr. Houghton said. People who have had a melanoma have an increased risk of twofold to tenfold of getting another one. People with large numbers of moles, more than 100, are at increased risk, as well. And although those who Houghton said, the risk to fair-skinned people is not necessarily above average.

Dr. Koh explained that even though the mouse studies are provocative, they are not proof that sunscreens are useless in preventing melanoma in humans. But, he said, people also should wear hats and protective clothi stay in the shade when the sun is at its peak, from late morning to early afternoon, particularly if they have other risk factors for the

Dr. Bolognia stressed that she does not ad vise anyone, even those at highest risk, "to become hermits." She added, "I try to get people to go outside, but to use sun sense."

U.S. Doctors Seek to Block Narcotic Lollipops' Approvai

WASHINGTON (NYT) - A group of docwashing tole (u.s. government to block final approval of a narcotic lollipop intended to calm children before surgery.

The lollipop, made by Abbott Laboratories under the trade name Oralet, was given tentament by the Food and Drug Adminis-

tive approval by the Food and Drug Administration in October. Doctors sometimes have rouble getting frightened children to calm down before surgery and inject them with tranquilizers or opiates. Searching for a less painful way to calm children, a group of pediatricians from Utah came up with the idea of a lollipop loaded with fentanyl, a potent opiate.

But a handful of doctors, led by the Dr.

Sidney Wolfe of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, sent a petition Tuesday to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration seeking to block final approval of the lollipop. They argued that fentanyl was too dangerous for chil-dren and that the follipop could generate new problems for doctors.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has already protested the tentative approval of the lollipop, noting that fentanyl taken by injection is already among the most popular drugs of abuse among doctors. In August the drug agen-cy said in a letter to the FDA that the lollipop had a significant potential for abuse.

The Food and Drug Administration is asking

Abbott to set up a training program to ensure that anyone using the lollipop is trained in its dangers and its proper use.

#### Milk May Counter Effects

Of Coffee in Osteoporosis NEW YORK (NYT) — Women who drink at least one glass of milk each day throughout their adult lives can largely counter the boue-thirming effects of a lifetime of coffee drinking, according to a new study of 980 women past

The study, conducted by Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor and colleagues at the University of California at San Diego, showed that in women who do not drink milk, a lifetime habit of drinking as little as two cups a day of coffee containing caffeine results in a significant decline in bone density as they get older.

Such a decline, the hallmark of osteoporosis

which is epidemic among older women, can place them at risk of suffering debilitating and sometimes life-threatening fractures. Previous studies involving many thousands of women have linked coffee drinking to an increased risk of hip fractures.

The new finding published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, also strongly suggests that increasing calcium intake through supplements in middle age or beyond is not adequate to offset the bone loss induced by a lifetime of voffee drinking. Rather, it appears that the effects of coffee drinking on bone must be countered by appropriate calcium intake throughout life.

#### Tuberculosis Being Viewed As Work-Related Problem

WASHINGTON (NYT) - U. S. health officials, alarmed by the growing number of tuberculosis cases contracted on the job, are increasingly treating the disease as a work

The presence of tuberculosis in the workplace poses a significant risk to workers," said Joseph Dear, the head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. "In just two years, we're aware of 10 worker deaths from alarm."

MIONAL MAP

ell Drug

No one knows how many people have contracted TB at work. But surveys of industries and job sites have alerted the government to particular problems, from city morgue technicians in Dallas to shipyard workers in Bath,

Doctors, nurses and other health professionals who deal directly with tuberculosis patients are especially at risk. A 1992 survey of 758 hospitals nationwide by the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and the American Hospital Association found that 91 hospitals reported employees who had tu-

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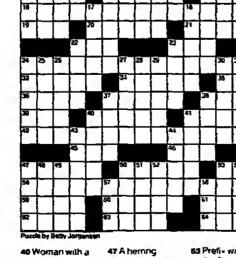
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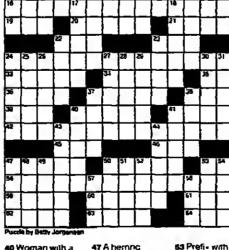
New York Times Edited by Will Short:



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54 Drying over 55 Hugo works Paying Up on Your Sleep Debts

By Jane E. Brody

EW YORK - One friend tells me be needs at least eight hours of sleep each night to avoid feeling "dead tired" the next day. Another says that if she gets more than six bours a night she wakes up "feeting like a lead balloon.

How do you know how much sleep is the right amount, and how can you adjust your sleep schedule if you fail to get enough sleep now and then, or night after night? Researchers have a fancy way of judging how

sleepy a person is at various times of the day and night. Called the multiple sleep-latency test, it involves an assessment in a sleep lab of how long it takes a person to fall asleep at twohour intervals. Such studies show that people generally have two especially sleepy times: at what most people think of as bedtime, around 10 P. M. to 12 A. M., and in midafternoon, around 2 to 4 P. M.

They also show that a fully rested person will not fall asleep within 20 minutes at any test session during the day, whereas a sleep-deprived person will fall asleep in three or four minutes at every session, just as do people with the sleep disorders narcolepsy and sleep appea. And when people who are sleep-deprived live

in a sleep laboratory, without any cues about day and night or alarm to arouse them, they will often sleep for as many as 16 out of every 24 hours for days on end until they "catch up" on lost sleep and gradually revert to a more normal sleep period of about eight hours.

Dr. James Maas, a psychology professor and sleep researcher at Cornell University, suggests this self-test: "If a warm room, heavy meal, boring lecture or meeting or a low dose of alcohol makes you drowsy, you are sleep-deprived. A well-rested person will become bored, annoyed, restless or fidgety, but not sleepy, under such circumstances

Experts estimate that 100 million Americans maintain a serious sleep debt by failing, night after night, to get enough sleep. They also say that most sleep-deprived people do not realize just how prone to failing asleep at the drop of a hat they really are.

in a study by Dr. Thomas Roth at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, 100 young adults were given a multiple sleep-latency test. Thirty-lour percent of those who said they never got sleepy during the day performed like a person with sleep apnea.

Dr. Maas, who produced "Sleep Alert," a film on sleep deprivation for public television. gives these guidelines for good sleep: · Know how much sleep you need. Most

800-00±6

people get only seven hours of sleep each night but need eight to eight and a half hours. If you are sleepy during the day, you are not sleeping enough at night.

Try to sleep in a continuous block. People

need a long period of consolidated sleep; sleep broken by frequent awakenings leaves people unrested no matter how long they spend in bed. · Go to sleep at the same time every night and wake up at the same time each morning.
"You should never need an alarm clock to wake

up," Dr. Maas insists, unless, of course, you have to catch a very early flight. Get daily physical exercise, which results in more restful deep sleep and also decreases your total sleep need a little. But Dr. Maas cautioned against exercising within three hours of bedtime, because exercise increases alertness and inhibits the ability to fall asleep. He said the

best time to exercise to induce restful sleep was between noon and 6 P.M. If you have frequent or periodic insomnia as one in three people does on any given night, take a hol bath before bed, read a book for pleasure, write your worries down and leave your notes on the nightstand, and be sure your bedroom is quiet, dark and cool. If you toss and turn for more than 20 minutes at bedtime or during the night; get out of bed and do some-

thing else until you feel sleepy again. Whether you're to may to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S. Sprint Express" can help, bust dual the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint

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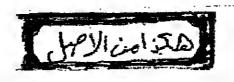
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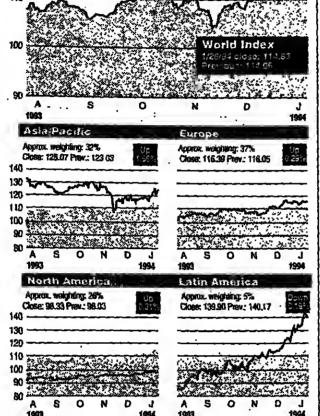
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Finance	119.20	117,58	+1.38	Consumer Goods	100.43	99 69	+0.74
Services .	122.29	121.60	+0.57	Miscellaneous	138.42	139.49	-0.77

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge les de Geulle, 92521 Noully Cedex, Françe,

## IG Metall **Threatens Walkouts Over Pay**

FRANKFURT - Germany's largest union, the powerful IG Me-tall, said Wednesday that memb-working firms across Germany would be hit by walkouts starting Monday, and it accused employers of trying to begin a major battle

over pay this year. The union's claim for a pay raise of up to 6 percent has been countered by employers' calls for a wage freeze and cutbacks on certain benefits, such as vacation bonuses.

Walter Riester, IG Metall's deputy president, said in Berlin that some employers seemed deter-mined "to push this country into a

major conflict."

Talks in all of the union's negotiating regions broke up this week with no progress made and no new dates set for talks.

Mr. Riester said the strikes would initially be aimed at placing mild pressure on the employers to make a more generous pay offer. He firmly rejected calls for longer working hours and said the union would not agree to pay cuts.

Angry at employers' attempts to cut back pay and benefits - which the union says would mean a less of income of 10 percent, adjusted for inflation — the union has threatened that the token strikes will involve buge numbers of workers

throughout Germany.
Union sources said that in the initial, token action, workers would take longer breaks than usual, down tools for a couple of hours at a time and hold demonstrations. The scale would be stepped up as the union assessed the level of support among their members.

Mr. Riester warned that a fourto-six-week strike in 1994, when the economy is just starting a fragile recovery from its worst postwar recession, could push many compa-nies out of business.

Both sides said privately that they expected more talks before the action could escalate into the "mafor conflict" threatened by IG Metall -- a full-blown strike across the © International Herald Tribune metal working sector.

# Turner to Take On Asia

## New Horizons for Cartoon Network

Compiled in Our Staff From Dupascines HONG KONG — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said Wednesday that it planned to beam its TNT movie service and Cartoon Network to Asia 24 hours a day via satellite starting in the fourth

quarter of 1994. Segments of the English-language programs will be subtitled and dubbed in Mandarin and Thai, it said, detailing plans to increase the number of dubbed segments and to provide shows in other

Asian languages as well.

The U.S. broadcaster already provides its CNN International news programming to much of Asia via satellite and cable. But more than ever, the launching brings it head-to-head with Rupert Murdoch's Hong Kong-based STAR TV. which airs four channels of English-language news. sports, music and entertainment programming.

and has one channel in Chinese and one in Hundi. Turner has undertaken the challenge to STAR in partnership with other broadcasters, including ESPN Asia, Discovery Communications Inc., Time Warner Entertainment Co., Viacom Interna-tional and TVB International.

The success of our entertainment networks in the U.S., Europe and Latin America has prompted us to bring TNT and Carloon Network to the Asia Pacific region," said Ted Turner, chairman and president, "The launch of this service is the next step in our plan to provide viewers worldwide with Turner's quality entertainment programming 24

The Cartoon Network is to air 14 hours of animation daily, followed by 10 hours of Hollywood films from TNT, supported by advertising and distribution revenues.

Films and cartoons are being combined on one channel partly as an economy measure.

costs down and you only need one transponder on a satellite," said Bob Ross, Turner's vice president for international business development. "In the long run if it is successful we will probably sput

Mr. Ross declined to say what the investment would be in the project or when the channel is

expected to be profitable. The programs — including CNN, which is now broadcast in Asia on the Indonesian satellite Palapa BCP — will be carried by the Apstar-1 satellite of China-related APT Satellite Co. The satellite, to be founched in mid-1994, will have a footprint stretching from Indonesia to Japan, which for the time being leaves Turner out of the luctative Indi-

But Turner has agreed to take space on Apstar-a which is to be launched in 1995. That will beam into every country from Japan to Eastern Europe. going east to west, and the former Soviet Union

and Australia north to south. Mr. Murdoch, with his BSLyB satellite service in Europe and Fox television and movie units in the United States, is also well on his way on providing global coverage. China and India are the higgest markets for STAR, which can be received in at least 42 million homes across Asia and the Middle East, according to a recent survey conducted for the company.

Turner has more than \$500 carroons - Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Warner Brothers and Hanna-Barbera productions, including the Jetsons, Yogi Bear, and Tom and Jerry — and about 2,500 Hollywood feature films in its library.

Turner currently broadcasts a joint TNT & Cartoon Network in Europe and the separate TNT Latin America and Canoon Network in Latin

(Remers, Bloomberg)

## "It is an easy way to get it started, it keeps the Reuters in Spanish-Language TV Bid

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON - Reuters Holdings PLC said it had agreed in principle with Telemundo Group Inc. of the United States to create a Spanish-language international TV news service with three other media groups. Reuters said it foresaw the ser-

vice - 10 be called TeleNoticias -as the largest of its kind in the world. It will be transmitted via satellite 24 hours a day to 19 Latin American countries, the United States and Spain.

"We plan to establish Tele-Noticias as the most credible source of fast-breaking world developments and valuable infor-

mation for all Spanish-speaking people, and to do so with the highest journalistic standards in a highly entertaining format." Reuters Television's managing director. Enrique Jara, said in a statement. Mr. Jara will serve as

chairman of TeleNoticias. Reuters will be the biggest shareholder in the service. followed by Telemundo. The other shareholders will be Aneat SA of Argentina, Antena 3-Internacional of Spain and Productora y Comercializadora de Televisión SA de CV of Merico.

Reuters said TeleNoticias would draw on reports from te-

lemuodo's U.S. hureaus, Reaters's global network of 120 news bureaus and TeleNoticia's own correspondents in Latin America and elsewhere.

Telemundo is a Spanish-language television network available in 53 broadcasting areas in the United States through stations and affiliates it owns and operates. It recently filed a Chapter 11 bankruptey reorganization plan.

Reuters said the agreement was subject to further negotiation and to the approval of the U.S. court overseeing Telemunfinancial reorg

# 3-Way Merger Deals a Setback To EU Antitrust

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Trahuni BRUSSELS - Europe's antimust authority suffered a significant blow Wednesday when the European Commission overruled its own competition chief and agreed to allow three major steel companies to

merge their steel tube divisions.

The decision raised doubts about the EU's ability to enforce a clear antitrust policy at a time when the pressures of recession are forcing European industry to make hard decisions about merging with competitors in order to survive.

It also raised questions about the power of states to protect the interests of their own indu tries and about whether political considerations were more important than the commercial facts of the case.

The decision "weakens the credibility" of the ELi's antitrust enforcement, said Paul Scabright, a merger expert and fellow at the University of Cambridge. The move will allow Mannes-

mann AG of Germany, ILVA SpA of Italy and Vallouree of France to combine their steel tubing subsidiaries into a new entity called DMV, which will control a leading 36 percent share of the European market. Commission officials said. That is slightly above the 35 percent share beld by the current mar-ket leader. Sandvik AB of Sweden.

Competition Commissioner Karel Van Mien had sought to block the deal, contending that it would create a duopoly between DMV and Sandvik that would stifie competition. But in the face of opposition from German, French and Italian members of the European Union's executive, he was overturned by what appeared to he a 9-to-8 vote, sources indicated. Bruno DeThomas, the Commis-

sion's chief spokesman, denied reports that all six German, French and Italian commissioners had voted as a bloc. Nevertheless, said Mr. Scabright.

the outcome "suggests that nation-

ality considerations and nationality

lobbying are playing an important

The Commission did take a tougher stance on two other competition cases Wednesday.

It expanded an inquiry into state aid for France's Groupe Bull to cover a government injection of 8.6 billion francs (\$1.4 billion) announced in December. It was the second hailout in less than a year for the computer maker: the government has failed to provide the Commission with a restructuring plan to justify the aid. The panel threatened to block payment of the aid, only about half of which has been disbursed and take Bull to the European Court of Justice un-

less a plan is submitted quickly. The Commission also said it would investigate a recapitalization of the steelmaker Klockner Werke AG costing 250 million Deutschr marks (\$143 million), because of concerns that most funds could be coming from public authorities in the German state of Bremen, Such a bailout could endanger the Commission's plan to slash subsidies and capacity in Europe's ailing steel sector, ulficials said.

Those decisions were easily overshadowed by the ruling on the steel tube venture, however,

Mr. Van Miert was seeking to block a deal on antitrust grounds for only the second time since the Commission took on merger au thority in 1990. It blocked a 1991 plan by France's Acrospatiale and Italy's Alenia to buy the airplane maker de Havilland from Boeing Co. Sull, it is rare for a commissioner to be overruled so openly in such a high-profile case.

Political considerations aside. the case involved a clash between competition policy and industrial policy, with the latter winning out.

Panel sources said Mr. Van Miert's arguments about a duopoly had not been convincing. The Commission used a similar argument in 1992 to force Nestle SA to sell some bouled water trands after its purchase of Source Perrier. to prevent it from dominating the French market in tandem with

Mercedes

'Rethinks'

By Brandon Mitchener

International Hereta Tribun

STUTTGART - Alter a leader-

ship switch widespread job cuts

and a drastic change in kind of cars it makes. Mercedes-Benz AG is

now "radically rethinking" its pro-

duction principles with the aim of

boosung foreign content and par-

The latest shift in the company's

strategy, disclosed Wednesday by the chairman. Helmut Werner,

comes amid evidence that the 1993

drop in sales has ended. While the

company will probably report an operating loss for the year, Mer-

codes, the biggest division of Daim-

ler-Benz AG, expects to sell cars and

trucks valued at 68 billion Deutsche

marks (\$38.86 billion) this year, up 5

percent from 1993, according to Mr.

He attributed the gain to strong sales of the company's new C-class and updated E-class sedans. To

ticipation in joint ventures.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## New EU Drug Agency: Cure-All or Ill?

By Simon Morgan

RANKFURT - The idea of establishing a single authority to approve new drugs for the European Union has obvious appeal to pharmaceutical companies, which now must se-

cure licenses from each member nation, But the new European Medicines Evaluation Agency being organized for that purpose may not be the speedy, money-saving cure-all that it was intended to be, analysts and industry specialists said.

"The question you have to ask is, 'Is it really going to be a single authority?" said Erling Refsum, pharmaceuticals analyst at Nomura Research Institute in London. "I don't think it will, not unless the national authorities are willing to surrender control

over things like pricing." Rather than clear bureaucratic hurdles that keep new drugs from the market, Mr. Refsum and others said, the new London-based authority may prove to be another expensive

At issue is whether the agency will be able to supplant national regulators, as intended. or will become another costly, time-consuming layer of hureaucracy.

Compared with the U.S. system, under

which Food and Drug Administration ap-proval gives a drug manufacturer almost immediate access to millions of patients, the current procedure in Europe is piecemeal, with companies often having to present the same trial results to more than one national authority.

There are currently two ways that a company can seek a license to market a new drug in Europe. One is to apply to each EU state separately, known as the "multistate" procedure; the other is to petition all members at once, the "concertation" approach.

Approval costs vary from country to country. Mary Donnelly, an EU spokeswoman in

Brussels, said a company could expect to pay up to £95,000 (\$141,000) to go through the approval procedure in Britain.

"But that's the highest in Europe," she said, "Elsewhere, the cost averages £10,000 to £30,000.

Luckily for the drug companies, there is a shortcut to the multistate procedure: Ouce a product is approved in one country, a company can ask other national authorities to recognize the approval. Countries are under no

The disadvantage with the concertation procedure is that if one of the 12 nations does not approve, the application is dropped and

the company must start again. That will change next year, when the new agency becomes operational. Ms. Donnelly said. Then there will be three different ap-

proval procedures. For products with limited, local usage, an

See DRUGS, Page 13

## Compaq's Earnings Soar 70% As Its Market Share Climbs

The Associated Press

HOUSTON - Company Computer Corp. said Wednesday that it earned \$151 million in the fourth quarter, a 70 percent jump from a year earlier as sales climbed around the world.

The company is one of just a handful of personal-computer makers to improve both market share and profitability in the period.
"We put a lot of things together in 1993." said Dary! White. Com-

pag's ebief financial officer. Along with revenue growth, we created a very stable imancial model, we introduced a record number of new products, expanded our distribution channels."

The third-largest maker of personal computers earned \$1.74 per share in the three months ending Dec. 31. A year earlier, Compaq earned \$89 million, or \$1.11 per share. Sales were \$2.2 billion, up 54.7 percent from \$1.4 hillion a vear ago.
Clean quarter, terrific num-

hers," said Lucianne Painter, analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. "I can find a lot of things right. I can't find anything wrong," said David Wu, analyst at S.G. War-

burg & Co. The performance exceeded Wall Street expectations, where the consensus estimate was for a \$1.53 per share profit. Yet investors went on a profit-taking selling spree, pushing Compaq down \$2,375, to \$80.875. on the New York Stock Exchange.

Compag also announced that it would begin using nucroprocessors made by Advanced Micro Devices Inc. in some of its machines. They would be the first not to use thips made by Intel Corp. Microprocessors perform the calculating functions of personal computers.

The company said it would delay introduction of a pocket-sized PC that it calls a "mobile companion," planned during the first half of the year, until at least autumn, Demand for similar products, such as Apple Computer Inc.'s Newton, has been slow because the pen-based technol-

ogy is not good enough.
"Our customers are suggesting that a pen-only input may not be sufficient." Mr. White said. "They would like to see other forms of input like a keyboard. So that's made us step back and look at the form factor. It's put a little defay on the product." Compaq was the fastest-growing

major personal-computer company last year, improving market share from about 5 percent to 8 percent. according to estimates by independent analysts. The company aims to be the No.

1 personal-computer maker by 1996. It could pass No. 2 Apple this year but will take longer to beat International Business Machines Corp., which had PC sales ap-proaching \$10 hillion last year. proaching \$10 billion last year. For the year, Compaq earned \$462 million, or \$5.35 per share, up 70 percent from \$213 million, \$2.52

**Production** per share, a year ago Sales were \$7.1 hillion, up from \$4.1 billion in 1992. Compay doubled its sales in North America, to \$3.7 hillion. Sales in its Europe region, which also includes Fastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, grew 44 percent, to \$2.7 billion. In Japan. Latin America and the Pacific Rim. Compaq's sales were up 111 percent to \$800 million.

With a better economic picture in 1994, we should see better evonomic opportunities," Mr. White

■ Intel Says Prices to Fall Intel Corp., the world's largest maker of the microchins that power personal computers, expects prices for the machines, especially those powered by its high-end Pentium chips, to fall sharply in 1994, Reuters reported from San Francisco.

Gordon Casey, Intel's director of investor relations, said prices for computers using the Pentium should drop by about \$1,000 by year-end from the current \$3,000

"We see 1994 as the year of the Pentium processor." Mr. Casey said at a technology conference on Tuesday sponsored by the brokerage Robertson Stephens & Co. He said he expected the Pentium chip to account for about 15 percent of the PC market in 1994.

maker, introduced the Pentium in

make its car business profitable again, however, the company needs to turn its attention from which cars to make and where to how and with whom, Mr. Werner said. In addition to a continued expansion in international markets, the company's "next generation" car will be much less Mercedes and fittel, the world's largest chip-

much less German, Mr. Werner said, outlining a broad new focus in corporate strategy. "Everything that is not Mer-cedes-specific will come under scrutiny," declared Mr. Werner, an industry and company veteran who

became the company's chairman last May and prompily flipped the tradition-obsessed industrial flagship of Germany on its head. He cited transmissions and fenders as examples of paris that Mercedes could make in cooperation with others or buy elsewhere more

cheaply than it makes them itself without sacrificing character or quality. Mercedes needs to reduce the percentage of parts it makes itself to "well under 40 percent" worldwide from 45 percent currentiv, he said. That means buying more parts from outside suppliers, including

boosting the percentage of foreignmade parts from about 16 percent currently to "well over 20 percent" in the next couple of years. More than 80 percent of the parts in the Mercedes to be built in Tuscaloosa. Alabama, starting in 1997 are to be

bought from outside suppliers.

We have a situation in the car industry today similar to that which has existed with commercial vehicles since the 1980s," Mr. Werner said. "Everybody is talking to everybody else because we are all faced with the

See MERCEDES, Page 10

# IBM Chief's Stock Options Benefit Shareholders, Too

NEW YORK - International Business Machines Corp. stock tends to jump around, as it has this week, based on the hopes, expectations and concerns about the company's chances for a comeback. Few investors have more at stake than the man leading that effort. Louis V. Gersmer Ir, who came to the company last spring.

38-day 40-day 79-day 1.4730 1.2579 1.4853 1.2522 1.7548 1.7693 1.4752 1.4764 1.4769

the market price in April.

Such stock options typically cannot be cashed until a few years after they are granted, to make sure the executive is working to increase shareholder value over

After be signed on, Mr. apparently is well ahead so far—Gerstner received options to buy a paper profit of more than \$5 500,000 shares at \$47.875 a share, million, based on Tuesday's closa paper profit of more than \$5 million, based on Tuesday's closing price of \$58,375. On Wednesday's closing price of \$58,375. however, the stock slipped

back to \$56.375. Shareholders have been the big winners. IBM's market value has increased about \$4.7 billion since

"Large grants of options to chief executives when they take over are the ideal incentive from the shareholders' perspective." said Stephen O'Byrne, senior vice president of Stern Stewart & Co., a compensation consultant.

"The new boss doesn't make money on the options unless the shareholders gain as well."

Mr. Gerstner came aboard. the long haul. But Mr. Gerstner **CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 

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## Briton, 35, Is Named Jan 26 Top Condé Nast Editor that John Leland, 34, a senior edi-

By Deirdre Carmody New York Times Senice NEW YORK — Alexander Lib-

erman, editorial director of Conde Nast Publications for 31 years and one of the most influential editors in America, will step down from that job on April 1. He will be succeeded by James

Truman, 35, the British-born editor in chief of Details, a Conde Nast manazine that under his leadership has become the hot magazine for hip young men. Mr. Liberman will become deputy chairman, editorial. for the company. Mr. Liberman, the closest friend

and confidant of S.I. Newhouse Jr., chairman of Conde Nast Publications Inc., has been with the company for 53 years. Through his use of photojournal-

Ch'ee + 0.50 + 1.00

lags: Zurich and New York anening and clas-

ism, unconventional graphic design and the work of contemporary artists, Mr. Liberman did more to change the look of American magazines than any other editor. The announcement also revealed

sponsible for the magazine's Lifestyle section, would succeed Mr. Truman as editor in chief of De-Mr. Leland, who was said to be Mr. Truman's choice, has been at

tor of Newsweek, where he is re-

Newsweek since 1991, when he was named general editor and staff music crivic. He has also been on the staff of Spin and Newsday. Mr. Truman came lo Condé Nast in 1988, when he joined

Vogue as features editor. Two years later he was appointed editor in chief of Details, a magazine with a circulation of 100,000 that covered the downtown Manhattan club scene. He was given the job of transforming it into a hip men's magazine.

With its circulation at 480,000

and its advertising pages up 31 per-cent last year over 1992. Details is See TRUMAN, Page 13

## NTT Sets Media Deal

May 1993.

TOKYO - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. announced Wednesday that it would invest an untisclosed amount in General Magic Inc., a U.S. software consortium that is developing nultimedia programs that NTT is hoping to bring to the Japanese market.

The announcement is one of a series of moves by the Japanese government and Japanese corporations to catch up with the United States in multimedía, which combines audio and video products with com-General Magic is partly

owned by Apple Computer Inc., Motorola Inc., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Philips NV. Sony Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial

(Bloomherg, AFP)

Philip Morris Profit Falls in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Philip Mortis Cos. said Wednesday that its profit tumbled 72 percent in the fourth quarter because of its decision to cut U.S. prices on its premium cigarettes last

spring and a previously announced restructuring charge of \$457 million.

For the three months ended Dec. 31, Philip Morris earned \$339

million, or 38 cents a share, down from \$1.2 billion, or \$1.34 a share, a year earlier. The revamp and an accounting charge lowered the company's 1993 net income by \$952 million, to \$3.09 billion, or \$3.52 per share.

Philip Morris stashed prices last spring on Mariboro, its top-selling brand, citing Mariboro's loss of share to cheaper brands and igniting an

industrywide price war. In November, the company announced a cost-

cutting plan that included closing 40 plants and eliminating 14,000 jobs.

Scott Paper to Eliminate 8,300 Jobs

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Scott Paper Co. said Wednesday that it would cut its workforce by 25 percent, or 8,300 jobs, as it struggles to bring its costs into line with competitors.

Scott joined other big manufacturers and consumer products companies that recently have made drastic payroll cuts and closed factories in hopes of catching up with more productive rivals.

The company also said it would take a \$381 million restructuring charge after taxes, leaving a net fourth-quarter loss of \$370.3 million. During the same period in 1992, the company earned \$44.8 million. Sales fell 6 percent, to \$1.2 billion. The cuts, through a combination of layoffs and voluntary retirements, will reduce Scott's payroll to 24,700 from 33,000 within three years.

#### MARKET DIARY

## Reduced Rate Fears Make Stocks a Buy

NEW YORK - Stocks rose yield to 6.31 percent from 6.34 per-Wednesday as declining interest rates pushed utility issues higher and cheered the hroader market.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.66. to 3,908.00. and advancing issues on the New York

#### M.Y. Stocks

Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Analysis poioted to a rise in the Dow Jones utilities average, which was up 3.49 points, to 221.46. They said a late rise in the utilities indicated an improvement in the rate outlook. "Maybe that's a sign of a bottom in the utility index, which would support, to some degree, the level of the market," said Joseph DeMarco, managing director of eq-uity trading at Marinvest, a unit of HSBC Asset Management.

Long-term interest rates fell amid expectations the Federal Reserve Board would leave short-term rates unchanged for months, rather than raise them to combat inflation. The optimistic view was supported by a central bank governor.
John LaWare, who said inflation was not accelerating and consumer prices would rise only about 2.5 percent this year.

In the bond market, the bell-wether 30-year Treasury bond add-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ed 12/32, to 99 5/32, reducing its cent on Tuesday

Cooper Industries was the mostactive New York Stock Exchange issue, down % at 41%. The stock lost nearly a fifth of its value on Tuesday after the maker of electrical and automotive products warned that 1994 carnings might fall as much as 25 percent from last year's \$2.75 a share. Analysis had expected earnings would rise to \$3.14 a share.

IBM followed, down 1% at 56%. Jerome York, the computer company's chief financial officer, said LBM would report at least break-even results in the current quarter, but some analysts had been hoping for income of about 15 cents a share. In over-the-counter trading, Intel was down 11/2 to 63% after Compaq Computer said it would start buying processing chips from the rival semiconductor concern Ad-

Chevron announced late in the day it would increase its quarterly dividend by 5 cents and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split. Chevron finished the day at 91%, down %, but above its lows of the day.

Scott Paper Co. surged 21/8 10 45%. The toilet paper maker said it

vanced Micro Devices.

plans to eliminate 8,300 jobs over the next three years.

## Fears of a Strong Yen **Push the Dollar Lower**

NEW YORK -The dollar tumbled against the yen and other currencies amid speculation that the United States may resume calls for a stronger ven as trade talks with

Japan have stalled.
U.S. trade officials said they had made virtually no progress in the

#### Foreign Exchange

latest round of negotiations, which ended in Washingtoo Tuesday. The United States wants Japan to accept numerical targets for increasing imports of autos, medical

equipment and other products.

The longer the trade talks drag on without progress, the more chance there is that the U.S. will start talking up the yen again." said Peter Gloyne, manager of institutional foreign-exchange tradiog at First Chicago bank,

The dollar closed at 110,095 yen in New York, down from 110.935 on Tuesday. The dollar fell to 1.7451 Deutsche marks from 1.7484 DM in the previous sessioo. The dollar tumbled as much as 20 percent against the yeu last year after President Bill Clinton and

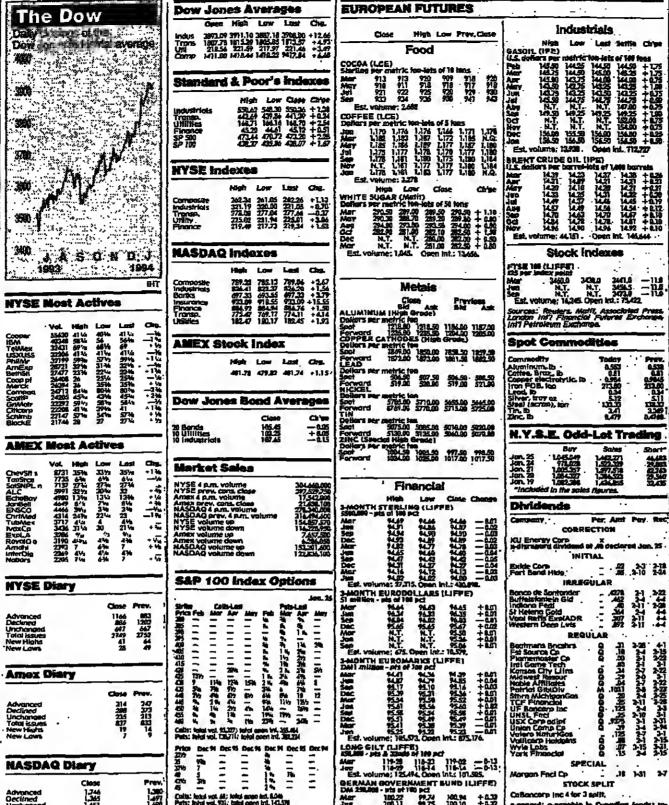
strong yen would help balance trade between the United States and Japan by making Japanese exports

more expensive. In other currencies, the pound was little chaoged at \$1.4945. slightly stronger than the previous \$1,4955. The dollar closed at 5.927 French francs, down from 5.932 francs, It rose to 1,4710 Swiss francs from 1.4664 francs.

Many traders sold dollars Wednesday after C. Fred Bergsten, head of the fustitute for loternational Economics, suggested that a range of 90 yen to 110 yen for the dollar could stem the flow of Japalower limit at 100 yen.

Mr. Bergsten, who analysts believe to have strong ties to the White House, made his comments appeared in a report released late Tuesday by a research arm of Nikko Securities Co., one of Japan's "Big Four" brokerage houses.

"It was a comment from Bergsten that started the yen's fally last year." said Anne Parker Mills, currency analyst at Lehman Brothers. Traders still react when the longtime proponent of a strong yen speaks out because "the administration has members of his cabinet said a never disavowed him," she said,



## MERCEDES: Giant Automaker Is 'Rethinking' Its Production Methods

Continued from Page 9

pressure to improve economies of scale and internal flexibility."

The company no longer rules out predicted. joint production with other automakers, he noted. Projects involving automaking in cooperation with partners in South Korea and India have been announced and others are said to be in the works.

cars bearing the Mercedes came focus on heavy, high-end fuxury will be made outside Germany, up cars "made in Germany." from 1 in 50 today, Mr. Werner

vehicle in the United States and a investments, research and develop-small city car in Germany. These ment in the oext five years to 34.7 would be major departures from billion DM from 38 billion DM last

By the end of the decade, 1 in 10 the company's previous exclusive year, it will get more for its money,

Despite weak export markets worldwide, Mercedes expects to Mr. Werner called the producpredicted.

A year ago, Mercedes announced that it would build a sports utility

The standard announced wednesday no less spectacular. He also said that while the company plans to reduce its total expenditures on sell at least 570,000 cars this year, Trucks are another story. The commercial vehicles division will cootinue to bleed red ink as long as the drop in European sales exceeds strong gains in North America and elsewhere, Mr. Weiner said,

Submarines Lift General Dynamics FALLS CHURCH, Virginia (Bloomberg) — General Dynamics Corp.
posted a slight increase in fourth-quarter earnings from continuing
operations, as the company began to recognize profits from several key
nuclear submarriage.

or 8 percent of its worldwide work force.

The defense contractor reported earnings from comming operations of The defense contractor reported earnings from continuing operations of \$64 million, or \$2.02 a share, up from \$60 million, or \$1.93, a year ago. The 1992 earnings exclude a \$95 million tax credit and a \$14 million after-tax gain for the sale of securities. Including those items, the company reported earnings of \$169 million, or \$5.43 a share.

The latest quarter was marked by the initial recognition of earnings from the U.S. Navy's Seawolf ouclear submarine program, as well as increases from the Trident and 688-Class projects, the company said.

#### Oil Revenue Boosts Du Pont Gain

WILMINGTON, Delaware (AFP) — Du Pont Co. on Wednesday, reported net earnings of \$226 million in the fourth quarter, as revenue from its Conoco oil company surged 72 percent, compared with a loss of

\$230 million a year earlier.

The leading U.S. chemical company said earnings for 1993 were \$555 million, or 81 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$3.9 billion in 1992. The fourth-quarter results amounted to 33 cents per share.

The fourth-quarter earnings included a net charge of \$103 million for legal expenses primarily related to the recall of the fungicide Benlate and the redeemation of the table. The description restrictly effect by a net main. for early redemption of debt. The charge was partially offset by a net gain, of \$52 million on the sales of two businesses. Sales in the October-December period rose to \$9.2 billion, compared to \$9.1 billion a year ago.

#### **Bethlehem Steel Posts Steep Loss**

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (Combined Dispatches) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported a fourth-quarter loss Wednesday of \$242.6 million after taking a \$290 million charge to cut 2,000 jobs in a revised plan to restructure its structural products business.

During the like period in 1992, the company reported a loss of \$56.2 million. Excluding the effects of the restructuring, Bethlehem said it had a profit of \$47 million for the quarter. Quarterly sales increased 14 percent

to \$1.13 billion.

The restructuring included a modesnization of its structural products business to concentrate on materials more common in low-rise buildings. Reduced high-rise construction, continued low-occupancy rates in commercial buildings and delays in the rebuilding of the nation's infrastructure were cited as reasons for the modernization.

(AP, Bloomberg)

#### For the Record

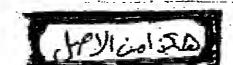
NCR Corp., a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said

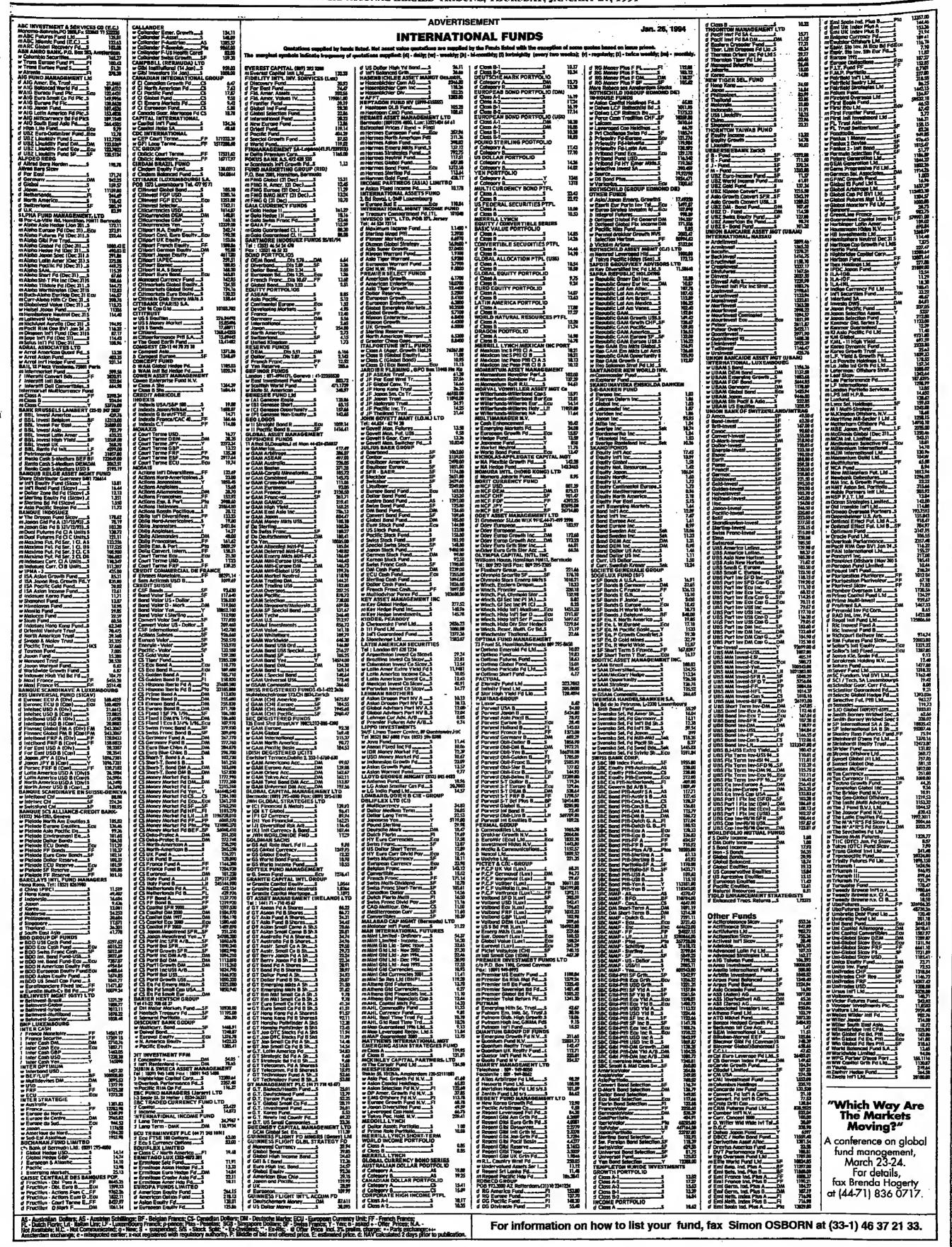
NCR Corp., a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said Wednesday that it would change its 110-year-old name to AT&T Global Information Solutions to capitalize on the identity of its parent company. The old name will be retained on NCR's nutroused teller machines and checkout seamers.

(AP)

Eastman Kodak: Co. vill information is low patient plants also are traditionally alow. Kodak said the new Finance hrand would be offered twice a year—in April and October—and priced about 20 percent lower than its Gold Phis line.

# **WORLD STOCK MARKETS** rusers and an initiate of the order of the contraction of the contract -7.25 (1) Left -1.06 (2.63) (-0.90 (1.10) -0.90 (1.10) (-0.95 (2.0) -0.95 (2.0) (-0.95 (2.0) -0.95 (2.0) (-0.95 (2.0) -0.95 (2.0) (-0.95 (2.0) -0.95 (2.0) (-0.95 +0.40 GIS +0.25 35,139 +0.25 7/4 +0.20 10,002 +0.20 5,440 +0.20 3,196 +0.20 1,196 +0.25 1,222 +0.25 1,222 +0.25 -0.25 +0.25 -0.25 +0.25 -0.25 +0.25 1,222 +0.25 -0.25 +0.25 -0.25 COTTON 2 DICTIO MAND IN CONTROL 2017 17.77 COTTON 2 DICTIO MAND IN CONTROL 2017 17.77 TARR STANDARD 17.70 17.20 TARR STANDARD 17.70 17.20 TARR STANDARD 17.70 17.20 TARR STANDARD 17.70 17.70 TARR STANDARD 17.70 17.70 TARR STANDARD 17. Banco do Brasil 998 Adol Banesta 440 Adol Bratena 440 Bratena 1245c Brat +5.90 14.202 +5.90 2.508 +5.80 3.65 +5.80 3.65 +5.80 1 Market Closed The stock market in Sydney was closed Deutschi Deutschi Deutschi Deutschi Feldmuse F Krusp Horpene Hankel Hochtiel Kaustoni Kauston +0.38 30.935 +0.45 14.003 +0.40 4,544 +0.45 1,045 +0.46 1,418 40.55 809 +0.20 56



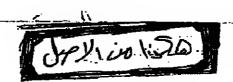


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JANICAL JO

## Optimistic View From Rexrodt **Meets Doubts**

BONN - Germany is on the road to economic recovery and will emerge strengthened from its worst postwar recession, Economies Minister Gunter Rexrodt asserted Wednesday in a report immediately criticized as unrealistic by German industry and political opponents.

Presenting the government's eco-nomic report, which outlines the forecasts on which its planning is based, Mr. Rexrodt said the German West would not start booming

#### Consumer Prices Up in Germany

Agence France-Presse

BONN - Consumer prices in Western Germany rose by 3.4 percent in January compared with January 1993, according to provi-sional figures released Wednesday by the Federal Statistics Office.

Economists called the announcement a pleasant surprise. Hans-Helmut Kotz at Deutsche Girozentrale in Frankfuri said that the latest figure, well below the 3.7 percent annual rate for December, proves that the tendency to a downtrend in inflation is now an inherent part of the system." He added that the Bundesbank therefare "enjoys the room for maneuver it needs to continue with its policy of cautious reductions of io-

He noted that some analysts had said recently that because of the Deutsche mark's weakness against the dollar, the central bank did not have sufficient margin to carry on with its policy of small rate cuts.

COMPANY RESULTS

Rejecting apposition charges that he was trying to present a rosy picture in a major election year, he said estimates of Western growth of 0.5 to 1 percent and pan-German growth of 1 perceot to 1.5 percent in 1994 were realistic.

Mr. Rexrodt said the depth of the 1993 recession, during which the Western economy contracted 1.9 percent, bad prompted a major rethinking of the way the country

"Germany will emerge strength-ened from the recession," he said, The opposition Social Demo-crats dismissed the report as frivolous and unrealistic, and the Federation of German Industry called

the growth forecasts optimistic. The federation, known by its German initials BDI, said it still did not see the breakthrough that would lead to a recovery in 1994.

"With the exception of exports," the federation added, "the BDI judges the prospects for all other components - private consumption, public consumption, private and public investment - less favorably than the government."

According to the annual report. which was widely leaked last week, 1994 could turn out to be even better than current forecasts, with boosts coming from external trade. stock-building by German companies, housing construction and corporate investment

But the recovery will not he strong enough to prompt German staff, to start rehiring, it said, and unemployment will increase as much as 450,000 this year.

## Some See Silver Lining for Siemens Lots of Troubles Behind, but Changes Hold Promise

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

BONN — Despite a jolt of surprisingly bad news earlier this month, some gutsy analysts are sticking with Stemens A.G., Germany's largest electronics company. They said the worst was behind Siemens, making the company a solid blue-chip pick over the next year. Siemens is becoming much more competi-

tive globally, and their products hold a lot of promise for the future," said Manfred Piontke, who follows the company for Bank Julius Bar in Frankfurt. While German industry has struggled

through the nation's worst recession since World War II. Siemens appeared relatively immunc. Profits and sales in the year ended Sept. 30 edged slightly higher and prospects looked decent for further gains this year. As a result, many equity analysts were recommending the company's shares.
Then reality hit. On Jan. 13. Klaus-Her-

mann Baumann, the company's chief financial officer, said net profit was likely to drop 10 percent to 15 percent this year. The previous year's net profit totaled t.98 hillion Deutsche marks (\$1.22 billion) on sales of \$1.7 billion marks.

European financial markets were stunned. Siemens stock immediately tumbled 4,8 percent, to 726 DM a share, in trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. On Wednesday, it analysts to quickly switch the company to

"Their earnings expectations were a sur-prise," Mr. Piontke admitted. Yet he is still confident. There appears to be a change of

'Siemens is becoming much more competitive

globally.' Manfred Piontke, Bank Julius Bär.

thinking," he said. "Siemens seems very focused on improving its profit margins and operating earnings, which had slipped in re-cent years. That is real change."

But in the near term, these improvements may not be apparent. Although net profit rose in the first quarter, to 415 million DM from 406 million DMand sales increased to 17.3 billion DM from 16.9 billion DM, the Siemens chairman, Heinrich von Pierer, cautioned against making "hasty conclusions regarding the entire fiscal year

based on our first-quarter performance." The reason: the results reflected extraordinary factors like consolidating the financial accounts of Osram Sylvania Inc., which it

The bleak earnings forecast caused some of the mark against the dollar also added to earnings.

For the full year, Mr. von Pierer said, "with hardly changed sales and further price and cost pressure, the results of operating units won't see as strong a recovery.

That translates into continued heavy losses of Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme A.G., the computer division of the company, as well as in its semiconductor business.

At the same time, sales in its core business, public telecommunications, have been declining as foreign suppliers begin to make inroads into the German market, where Siemens had long provided oearly half of all equipment bought by the government tele-communications monopoly.

The competition in telecommunications may turn out to be a boon, however. It has prompted Siemens to adopt an aggessive ap-proach to cost-cutting, an area in which critics contend the company has been passive.

Mr. von Pierer said that Siemens will cut more than 10,000 jobs from its work force of 400,000 by the end of this fiscal year, after having eliminated 13,000 positions the previ-

But the chairman knows that investors are not looking at the future right now. "At the moment," he said, "many people are looking just at current earnings, not at the good things Siemens is doing."

#### ended at 716 DM, down 6.20 DM for the day. bought last year, onto Siemens' books. A fall

Germany Lifts Law Limiting Shop Discounts

BONN - The German cabinet agreed Wednesday to scrap a 60-year-old law preventing shopkeepers from offering discounts of more than 3 percent to individual cus-

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt said there was no longer any justification for maintaining the law, known as the Rabattgesetz. Lifting the Rabattgesetz will

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enable buyers and sellers in the future to agree on the price of goods freely, as is already de facto the case for larger consumer items such as cars and furniture," he said. Free competition should include the right for retailers to determine

cies for themselves. "Consumers are also mature enough to negotiate the price of goods," Mr. Rexrodt said.

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the most appropriate pricing poli-

The government argues that the law has kept prices artificially high by making it illegal for stores to deregulation measures planned by the government, scrapping the law would have a positive effect on ecoindividual customers rather than

The European Commission had

offer once-off discounts of more nomic growth. The law could be than 3 percent on specific items to passed by parliament before its

The government remains divided over the future of an even more also began legal proceedings irksome piece of legislation for against Germany, arguing that the law contravened European law. severely limits the hours shops can

# DRUGS: One-Stop EU Approval?

application need only be made to proved. the national authority of the coun-

try concerned. try concerned.

For innovative drugs or those developed using biotechnology, an application will be made directly to the Union Ell authorities in Prus. the Union, EU authorities in Brus-

decision is legally binding for all member states.

Ideally, this process would reduce both the time and cost of lingelheim GmbH in Germany. approval for drug companies. For consumers, it could mean more and

possibly cheaper drugs.

"A centralized decision-making agency.

"In a real single pharmaceutical "

lysts believe that EU nations will end up requiriog most pharmaceu-ucal products to be processed through the multistate procedure

of mutual recognition. of mitual recognition.

In that case, Mr. Refsum said, the new drug-safety authority may prove to be "just be another line of bureaucracy."

The primary problem, he and other analysts said, is that the agency's powers will not go far enough.

"It's a nice idea if you get instant

"It's a nice idea if you get instant approval," one analyst said. "But it will only be useful if you have just one agency to talk to, like the FDA." The main problem is that pricing

and reimbursements — the incentives governments offer companies to manufacture a drug in their country — are not standard in all EU countries, Mr. Granitza said.

"Obviously, a government is go-ing to approve a drug more readily if the company has a production plant in their country or is going to make the drug there," Mr. Refsum

For any drug it wants approved, company has to negotiate with

is too high, the drug is not ap-

Furthermore, prices vary from

"That means there will be subsels have the final say, and their stantial economic difficulties in

marketing new products Europe-wide," said Carola Fink-Anthe, a health-policy official at Boehringer These problems lead many to be-

ments onto the market more quickly market," the Union said in an offiand with a great deal less bureaucra-cy, said Axel Granitza, a spokes-man for Schering AG in Berlin.

Cial document outlining the role of the agency, products should be marketed with identical conditions of use, and should benefit from expedited and scientifically based evaluation, protecting consumers' as

well as industry's interests." With one-stop approvals, the EU estimates the cost of cleanog a new drug to be 200,000 European Cur-rency Units (\$222,000).

But Mr. Granitza noted that the figure would not apply to the large majority of drugs, since they would still have to go through the multi-state procedure — and companies would still have to pay fees to the various national authorities.

The EU also contends that its new one-stop authority will cut admillion Ecus and 27 million Ecus in 1995. That is compared to combined costs of more than 250 million ecu per year for the 12 national

authorities. But since the new agency will not fully replace national authorities for some time, savings will not soon be realized - by the European Union or the pharmaceutical companies that contribute to the new

last year and which has offices in

Asked how she fell about Mr. Truman's appointment, Ms. Rense, who is in her 60s, replied, "If he

starts telling me what to do, I am

going to spank him and send him in bed without his dinner."

## TRUMAN: Briton to Head Condé

Los Angeles.

considered one of the magazine success stories of the 1990s.

"I think what be did was invent a magazine that was exactly right for a generation to grasp," Mr. New-

people within the industry wonder if his experience has prepared him for his weighty new job.

Before coming to Details he worked as a news and arts reporter for a weekly London newspaper. The Hampstead Highgate Express, and as American editor and columnist for the British style magazine The Face, while contribution to

With the ascension of Mr. Truman, who was born in Nottingham, England, the notion of the home-Several of Mr. Truman's compatriots already hold important posi-tions for Newhouse: Tina Brown, editor of The New Yorker; Anna Wintour, editor in chief of Vogue, and Harold M. Evans, publisher of the Random House Adult Trade

One of the few editors at Cunde Nast who has not worked with Mr.

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Investor's Europe

#### Very briefly:

 Volkswagen A.G.'s four-day workweek, scheduled to take effect this month, will not officially start until March, but it already has begun cutting back bours. The workweek will fall from 36 to 28.8 hours.

- Russia will decide by Friday - the deadline set by the European Union - whether to cut aluminum output as a first step to end a global glut. Lafarge Coppée SA, a French cement and concrete company, expects a significant increase in net profit this year and said 1993 sales probably would be in line with 1992's 30.45 billion French francs (\$5.16 billion).

Spain is to privatize 10 percent of Enspress Nacional de Electricidad SA in the spring and hopes to bring in 200 billion pesetas (\$1.6 billion).

.. The Bank of Portugal reduced on Wednesday the rate on certificates of deposit from 9.75 percent to 9.50 percent and the repurchase rate from 10.75 percent to 10.50 percent.

• Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV is holding talks to sell its Dutch life reinsurance activities to a consortium of institutions led by Citicorp AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

## Lufthansa Attacks U.S. For 'Half Deal' on United

FRANKFURT — The chairman of Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Jurgen Weber, criticized the U.S. Department of Transportation for granting only par-tial approval to Lufthansa's proposed code-sharing alliance

with United Airlines. According to the text of a speech to be delivered in Washington, Mr. Weber said the departmeot "is discriminating against United and Lufthansa as it has granted similar codesharing approvals to other U.S.-.

European alliances.

Weber said in the speech that was to be given Wednesday to the International Aviatioo Club. He urged the department to reconsider and approve the full proposed code-sbaring

A Lufthansa spokesman in New York said the Department of Transportation on Monday decided to allow Lufthansa to use code-sharing arrangements in the United States but oot to permit United to do so in Germany and Europe.

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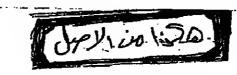
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Investor's Asia

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Page 15

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1994

## Japanese Leader Unlikely to Bow To U.S. on Trade

TOKYO - Japanese officials hope to avoid a U.S.-Japan trade brawl at a bilateral summit meeting next month, but say that Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will not bow to tough U.S. demands whatever the fate of his belea-

guered government A Japanese trade official said Wednesday that Mr. Hosokawa would tell President Bill Clinton that numerical targets were "impossible and so he can't promise them." He added. "That is a question of principle.

Mr. Hosokawa is to meet Mr. Clinton in Washington on Feb. 11 to discuss progress under a July economic framework accord aimed at cutting Japan's huge trade surplus and improving access to specific market sectors

So far, there has been little progress to discuss. U.S. officials in Washington said substantial stumbling blocks re-

mained after two-day talks there ended Tuesday. The Japanese were a bit more upbeat, pointing to progress and reiterating determination to reach

an agreement. For Mr. Hosokawa, the meeting is hardly his first priority. His fivemonth coalition government suffered a major blow on Friday when

the Diet's upper house rejected its program for political change.
On Wednesday the coalition was

iosranged from a last-minute vic-tory for Mr. Hosokawa's reform bills to his resignation and/or snap

With Mr. Hosokawa scrambling at home, some Japanese officials privately feared he could cut a deal with Washington. One government source said "Some trade officials don't want Hosokawa to go. It is quite dangerous." He added that former Prime Minister Kitchi Miyazawa "left us a heavy burden."

The situation resembles that when Mr. Miyazawa reached the framework accord with Mr. Clinton. Fearing his scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic Party would lose its 38-year hold on power in looming elections, Mr. Miyazawa pushed for a pact in hopes of prov-ing that the Liberal Democrats re better than their rivals at managing vital U.S.-Japan ties.

Soon after, the Liberal Democrats lost the election and Mr. Miyazawa his job.

In their haste, negotiators left key points vague and set the stage disputes that are still dragging on. High on the list is a disagreement over a clause calling for "ob-jective criteria, either qualitative or quantitative or both" to measure market-opening progress.

Washington says the pact mandates numerical indicators to meamaking a last-dirch effort to sal-vage the reforms, but the outlook approach as managed trade.

## Malaysia vs. Speculators Foreign-Exchange Losses Spur Action

KUALA LUMPUR - Malaysia's central bank, reeling from foreign-exchange losses, is waging war on speculators to maintain control over its currency.

money dealers and analysts said Wednesday. Bank Negara has moved three times this month to choke off an influx of offshore activity that has sent Kuala Lumpur's normally calm money mar-ket into a tailspin.

"Offshore funds were controlling the market with their sheer size and volume," a dealer in Kuala Lumpur said. "I'd say conservatively it was reaching more than \$5 billion a day." The market usually averages activity of around \$300 million.

A dollar was worth about 2.5450 ringgit early in December, a level it maintained for much of 1993. But the Malaysian currency has faltered in recent weeks, and the dollar was up to 2.7625 on Tuesday. although it slipped to 2.7520 on Wednesday. Money dealers and analysts agreed that the

central bank itself was at least partly to blame. "It's well known in the market that they wanted in show a year-end devaluation of the ringgit against major currencies to dress up their reserves on the books," the Kuala Lumpur dealer said.

The package calls for the IMF to since the 1960s.

The two sides have yet to settle on Authority.

Bank Negara, once known among dealers as one

of the world's aggressive speculators, lost 10 hillion ringgit (\$3.6 billion) in 1992 in currency trading Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim said in Singapore over the weekend that the bank's foreignexchange losses would be smaller in 1993.

High interest rates in Malaysia drew substantial offshore short-term capital in 1993, fueling a stock-market rally and pumping extra money into the economy, analysts said.

When Bank Negara bought dollars in late December to weaken the ringeit in its window-dressing exercise, offshore banks at first followed suit.

But offshore investors were long on ringgit so they began buying short-term instruments," the-Kuala Lumpur dealer said. "They had the impresson the ringgit was artificially low," he added, "so when it came to a weaker level they came in strongly to sell dollars for ringgit. That antagonized the [central] bank because the volume was so large."

To counter currency speculation by foreigners. Bank Negara has raised reserve requirements for offsbore funds, draining billions of ringgit from the money supply. Over the weekend, the nank banned the sale of short-term monetary instruments, including government securities, to nonresidents.

gets - issues that scuttled two earlier the IMF still wanted the Phi-

## PepsiCo To Expand In China

HONG KONG - Seeking to catch up to Coca-Cola Co. in the burgeoning Chinese market. PepsiCo. Inc. announced plans Wednesday to open 10 boiling plants in China at a cost of \$350

A Pepsi statement issued in Hong Kong said a memo of understanding was signed Tuesday in Beijing with China's National Council of Light Industry.

Pepsi said it would make the investment over the next five years in "largely unpenetrated regions of China," aiming to more than double its sales "in the world's largest consumer market."

The announcement said it would bottle Pepsi-Cola, Seven-Up and omer soft droks.

Pepsi has opened 12 joint-venture operations in China since entening that market in 1982. They are in Shenzheo, Guangzhou, Fuzhou. Beijing, Shanghai, Nanchang, Guilin and Chengdu, including two concentrate plants set up in Chongqing last week.

Cozz-Cola which first entered Cains in 1931, announced in October that it would open 10 bording plants over the next five years, pringing the total to 23 and its inestment in China to \$500 million.

ippines to cut its growth targets.
President Fidel V. Ramos said the "This agreement is an historic event for Pepsi-Cola," said James be the last under the IMF, which has ment in the Philippines, increased Lawrence, Pepsi's regional president. "We now have an opportuni-The IMF and negociators for the ty to make a truly quantum leap forward and establish ourselves at Philippine government praisa! Mr. Ramos's "prudent macroeconomic policies," which have beid down inthe forefront of international investment in this rapidly emerging market, he added. (AP, AFP) flation. (Remers. Bloomberg. AP) market," he added.

#### Singapore Straits Times Tokyo Nikkei 225 Hang Seng 21000 EDIMO 11070 19300 10000 -- - ---18000 17000 -16.00-A S 7000 Wednesday Prev. Close Close index Exchange Change 11,239.50 11,490.90 Hong Kong Hand Send Strauts Times 2,255.47 2,256.05 Singapore All Ordinarias Clased 2,221.93 Sydney 19,138,21 18,648,36 +2.63 Nikkei 225 Tokyo 1,014.02 +1.51 Kuala Lumpur Composite 1,029.31 1,447.60 Bangkok 1,459.14 892.06 Seoul Composite Stock 894.34 5,835.51 +0.17 Taipei Weighted Price 3,089.44 Menila Composite 586.57 Stock Index Jakerte New Zealand NZSE-40 2,290.69 2.284.11 1,888.85 Naponal Index 1.894.10 Sombay

#### Very briefly:

. South Korea will fire Kim Young Suk, president of Bank of Seoul, and Sunwoo Yoon, chief of Donghwa Bank, for breaking a government han on false-name accounts. Finance Minister Hong Jae Hyong said. Accounts held under pseudonyms have been used to funnel money for kickbacks

 Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. had its debr ratings upgraded by Moody's Investors Service, which said falling Australian interest rates would help it sell troubled real estate mortgages and rising demand for loans would boost profitability. ANZ's senior debt was upgraded to Al from A2

 Foremost Foods Taman Ltd., which sells dair: products, will be acquired by Nestle SA for an undisclosed sum, subject to government approval. President Enterprises Curp., a Taiwanese food concern, plans to take a
 44 percent stake in a \$10 billion That beverage and noodle factory.

 Maybank Bbd. of Malaysia said it earned 486.3 million ringgit (\$176.1 million in the six months through December, a rise of 40.3 percent from the previous year, and predicted full-year earnings of 895 million ringgit.

 India's economic growth forecast was cut to 4.0 percent for 1994 from an earlier 5.0 percent. Finance Minister Manmohan Singh said, citing slower-than-expected results from evelical industries.

## Peat Marwick of Australia Settles Case

By Joshua Mills New York Times Service

In one of the largest settlements agreed to by an accounting firm, KPMG Peat Marwick of Australia sheer enormity of this case made the will pay \$97 million to the state of Victoria, Australia, to settle charges the usual legal channels totally impractical," he said.

The Australian firm is a member

firm announced the settlement in Melbourne on Tuesday, saying the Victoria had sued in August accord was better than "protracted 1991, seeking \$757 million. It coning of Tricontinental Corp.

man of KPMG Pent Marwick of

After five months of negotiation, of a global federation of accounting the Victoria government and the firms known as KPMG Worldwide, which is based in Amsterdam.

and expensive higation extending tended that KPMG Peat Mar-for some years." In agreeing to the wick's 1988 audit of Tricontinental, payment, KPMG Peat Marwick did the merchant-banking arm of the not admit wrongdoing in its audit- State Bank of Victoria, had failed ed federally insured banks and sav- projected loss from the sale to to disclose its problems. The bank ings institutions that later failed. about \$646 million.

was a hig lender during the 1980s to high-profile Australian entrepre-neurs, including Christopher Stase, who tried to take over MGM/UA Communications Co. through his Qintex Inc.

MANILA - The Philippines and the International Monetary Fund

agreed Wednesday to a three-year

deal that would spur economic

growth and help ease the country out of IMF stewardship.

lend the country \$650 million over

the next three years on the condition

that the Philippines pursue eco-

Victoria's prime minister, Jeff Kennett, called the settlement "by far the largest reported payment in an audit negligence claim in Australian legal history."

In November 1992 in the United States, Ernst & Young agreed to pay \$400 million to Resolution Trust Corp. and Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to settle charges that the firm had improperly audit-

In the second-largest settlement involving an accounting firm in the United States, Arthur Andersen & Co. agreed to pay the federal government \$82 million to settle claims that negligent audits contributed to

Pact Offers Manila Fiscal Freedom

economic and delicit-reduction tar-

rounds of negotiations last year, But

both parties said they believed the new agreement would succeed and

supervised Philippine fiscal matters

"We feel more confident because

of the figures and the environment

we have now," said Gabriel Sineson.

governor of the Central Monetary

the collapse of several associations. Tricootinental was \$1.85 billion in debt when it collapsed. The state government sold the State Bank of fictoria, including Tricontinental to Commoowealth Bank of Australia in November 1990.

Mr. Kennett said the settlement along with the recoveries of im-paired debts that were better than expected, would reduce the state's

## State-Run Korea Telecom Sells Part of Mobile Unit

Officials involved in the talks said

deal would lead to increased in est-

economic growth and sustained de-

SEOUL - Kores Telecom. the state-owned communications company, said Wednesday it sold a 23 percent stake in a mobil-telephone unit to the Sunkyong group, allowing the con-giomerate entry into the lucrotive but competitive industry.

Three units of the Sunkyong group bought 1.28 million shares worth 427.12 billioo won (\$528.0 million) of Korea Mobile Telecommunication Corp. Korea Telecom said. A 44 percent stake was offered, but 21 rean president

percent was not sold because bids were judged too low.

Korea Mobile is the only South Korean company that in-stalls and operates mobile telephones. A consertium led by Sun-

kyong won a bid last year to run a competing mobil phone company, but it was forced to withdraw after allegations of nepousm. The son of Sunkyong Industries Ltd.'s chairman is married to a daughter of Roh Tae Woo, the former South Ko-

## **Insurer to Sue Former Chief**

HONG KONG - Hong Kong's second-largest life insurance con-cern. National Mutual Asia Lid. which has lost up to a quarter of its sales force to a rival company, said Wednesday that it was suing its former chief executive. Andrew Yang.

Mr. Yang, who has said he was emigrating to Australia, resigned

company. Too Chor. Insurance. National Mutual Asia, a subsidiary of Australia's National Mutual Life, said it thought a quarter of its 3,300 agents might now leave.

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# **SPORTS**

## Unwanted Attention: Errors Put Cowboys' Lett in Spotlight ous bonehead plays of the last year. showed up for media day rather might have been the most ridicular with the Cowboys leading, \$2-17, it loss there are a lot of people than risk a \$10,000 fine from the out there that are going to take a National Football League. But he have and tiny Emporia State Unit.

**Bv Richard Justice** 

Washington Part Service Super Bowl, that fills up notebooks and delights in camera time, Leon just try to look past it." Lett, a defensive lineman, is different. He is almost painfully shy. His voice is so soft it resembles a whisper. If this Super Bowl is about Michael Irvin, Jerry Jones and the Dallas Cowboys mugging for the cameras, it is also about Lett's en-

He sat on the floor of the Georgia Dome and -- sweating profuseed him - stumbled through a and keep working. couple of answers in trying to ex-

matter what, it doesn't matter. I reporters clustered around him.

"f don't really care too much long as I go out and work hard and feel that I've worked hard withio myself," he added. "I really can't worry about what someone else thinks about me."

Asked what he had learned, he said: "People will take a shot at you whenever they get a chance. You ly as dozens of reporters surround- just have to persevere through that

After declining most interviews

ATLANTA - On a talkative out there that are going to take a National Football League. But he

He began with a brief session that included about a dozen oneabout how people perceive me as sentence answers. Then, saying he had had enough, he stood up and walked toto the privacy of a tunnel. Later, after some coaxing from

an NFL public-relations man, he returned and sat in the stands for another session. He seemed no less uncomfortable, and after almost every answer, he looked pleadingly at the PR guy as if to say: "Have 1 done enough yet?"

lo the long history of ridiculous

bama, and tiny Emporia State Uniteam that relishes the attention of a shot at somebody." he said. "No seemed stunned as more and more versity in Kansas, wanted to be almost anyplace else on earth. But he showed up and he survived.

> Someone should have warned him. In the first Super Bowl rematch ever, most of the world knows about Troy Aikman and Emmitt Smith, Jim Kelly and Thurman Thomas.

> Lett is the fresh angle, and an intriguing one at that On one level, he must carry the

burden of a couple of incredibly bad mistakes. He made one the end of last year's Super Bowl, but since it came late in the fourth quarter Lett had recovered a fumble by

the Bills' Frank Reich and began rumbling down the sideline toward what would have been his first NFL touchdown. The Cowboys' media guide points out that he set a Super Bowl record for the longes run with a fumble, 64 yards. It fails to mention that, as Lett approached the goal line, he began to celebrate and did not notice Don Beebe, a Buffalo wide receiver, ap-

proaching from behind. Just before Lett crossed the goal line, Beebe knocked the ball away. No touchdown, Touchback. Lett received some hate mail and

letters filled with racial slurs from

one guy celebrating one victory a bit early. When he returned to the Cowboys' practice facility, he found a football with a handle taped to it inside his locker.

"Sometimes I wish I had never picked up that ball," Lett told the Dallas Morning News during training camp. That play will follow me. It was a stupid mistake. We all know it was a mistake. I could have easily scored. .

"People still come up and tell me they lost money because of me." One mistake had erased the fact that Lett played an excellent game,

If that mistake was meaningless, the one he made on Thanksgiving Day wasn't. The Cowboys were leading the Miami Dolphins, 14-13. with seconds remaining when Pete Stoyanovich's 41-yard field goal try was blocked by Jimmie Jones. As the ball scooted toward the Dallas end zone, three Cowboys formed a semicircle around the ball.

For some reason, Lett rushed in and tried to fall on it. He did not realize it became a live ball at that point, and when it rolled away from him, the Dolphins recovered Lett had single-handedly named a victory into a defeat, which Stoyan ovich provided with a 19-yard field goal for a 16-14 final score.

Lett said he was just "reacting to

The firestorm of reaction to Dal-las and around the country was something else.

"Once I got on the practice field, didn't let it bother me," he said. "When you make big plays, during the week you don't sit around and think about those plays that you made and let those plays affect the next week. So you shouldn't let a bad play affect you."

The Cowboys say there is another side to Lett's story. They say that at 6 feet 6 inches and 292 pounds. he is one of the quickest defensive linemen in pro football. Coach Jimmy Johnson said he was capable of being "a dominant player" and that he was playing the best foot-ball of his life in the last month. The Cowboys' defensive coordinator, Butch Davis, has compared him to Bob Lilly and Ed (Too Tall) Jones, the defensive stars of the

At the moment, virtually no one outside of Dallas knows that part of Lett's story, or that tackle Russell Maryland's injury has put Lett in the starting lineup and that he has played as well as anyone.

"You guys make it seem like all he does is fumble things away," said defensive end Charles Haley

## **Providence** Beats No. 14 Syracuse

The Associated Press Because of Michael Smith, Providence brought down No. 14 Syra-

Smith set a Big East record with 26 rebounds and scored 15 points as the Friars halted a three-game. losing streak with a 96-82 victory at home Tuesday night.

Smith broke the league mark of 23 set by Syracuse's Danny Schayes

#### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

against Georgetown in 1981. Smith led the conference going into the game, averaging 12.1 rebounds. "I fold Mike. You're the guy: you've got set the tone for us." said Providence's coach, Rick-Barnes. "I think our team plays off

Eric Williams scored 26 points and Franklin Western had 19 for Providence (10-5, 4-4).

Lawrence Moten scored 26 for the Orangemen (12-3, 5-3), while teammate John Wallace had 15 re-

bounds and 14 points.
Williams made 14 straight free throws, helping the Friars to a big edge at the foul line. Providence made 32-of-39 foul shots while Syr-

acuse was just 7-of-10. No. 6 Connecticut 91, Villapore 67: Connecticut, playing at home. remained unbeaten to the Big East behind Donyell Marshall's 28 points. The Huskies (17-1, 7-0) are off to their best start ever and now have beaten the Wildcats (6-8, 2-5) four straight times.

No. 10 Temple 60, St. Joseph's 46: Eddie Jones, who finished with 20 points scored eight during a 12-0 second-half run that helped the Owls (12-2) beat longtime Philadel-

phia rival St. Joseph's (7-8). No. 16 Wisconsin 66, Illinois 56: Michael Finley scored 17 points and Wisconsin (13-2, 4-2 Big Ten) improved to 10-0 at home. Deon Thomas, averaging 20 points, was held to 16 and Kiwane Garris, averaging 18, had just six for Illinois (10-5, 3-3). The Illini shot à seasonlow 35 percent.

## Super Bowl's Great Rushers Have Lofty Ambitions, Too

By Thomas George

New York Times Service ATLANTA - Mention Emmitt Smith and Thurman Thomas, Super Bowl XXVIII'a sensational pair running hacks, and the first thing that comes to mind is what both do best: taking a handoff from the quarterback and running

But in this Super Bowl rematch between the Buffalo Bills and the Dallas Cowboys, the defenses will spend extra time preparing for Thomas and Smith as pass receiv-

These guys can hurt as softly through the air as easily as they can mercilessly on the ground.

They are very similar that way, said Dixon Edwards, a Dallas linebacker. "They both enjoy having receivers that get up field and force defenses to double them. They have tight ends that are good over the middle with those receivers, so, the linebackers have to drop deeper into coverage.

"And then pow! It's a dump here or a screen there or a flare to those guys out of the backfield and the oext thing you know they have 20 yards. They are exceptional at making the first tackler miss after the

"I'd guess the Bills are talking about this. I know Jimmy Johnsoo will more than ooce before we mix it up with the Bills," he said, referring to the Dallas coach.

son 57 despite missing the first two games. He caught nine more in playoff games against Green Bay and San Francisco. Thomas has compiled the following totals for receptions in each of his seasons for the Bills: 18. 60. 49, 62, 58 and 48. In playoff games

against Los Angeles and Kansas City he caught eight passes and averaged 10 yards per catch. Smith is most often used as a receiver in the flat or on short, book patterns ocar the middle, Thomas

is master of the screen pass and he is more of a deep downfield receiviog threat than is Smith. Thomas's ability as a receiver is a big reason why he has led the league in total scrimmage yards gained in each of the last five seasons, a National Football League

"The difference in that has been the yards gained as a receiver."
Thomas said, "If they didn't use me that way, it wouldn't have been possible to lead in scrimmage yards. 1 pride myself on that, my pass-catching abilities. It adds another dimension to our offense and

to my game. You're always searching for new ways to get the ball." Smith is not sure why he is only now gaining recognition as a re-

"I feel I've always been able to catch the ball, back in high school, through college and in the pros," he said. "The numbers in my career say so. It makes you a better player and more of a threat. I don't worry about catching it deep downfield because we've got guys that excel at that. I'll take the dump routes. It's not where you catch it. It's where you wind up after the catch."

Both players are masters at delay routes. They hide inside the linemen, occupy a defender for an instant as if they are blockers and then break free for easy catches. "You watch both of these guys as runners and then add the double

sive tackle, Mark Tuinei. "It's not all natural. They obviously work at

Both defenses will at first attempt to thwart these backs as pass eatchers with linebackers. If that doesn't work, look for the safeties to join the effort.

When they do, the offenses have just what they want: the defenses making adjustments on the fly to stop the backs as pass catchers, likely leaving the receivers more

"Each defense will want to stop the run first, force the pass and then come after them with the pass rush," said Darren Woodson, a Dallas safety. "That's just basic football. But when they force you to do things you don't want to do, like changing your defense to ac-count more for passes to the backs, then they've got you spinning.

"Since both teams have this weapon, it is going to be very inter-esting to see which team can establish it firmly. It could change the whole complexion of the game."



Dallas tight end Scott Galbraith used a home video camera to join the ranks of the media in Atlanta. said. "He's a great player."

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#### SCOREBOARD

threat they possess as receivers and

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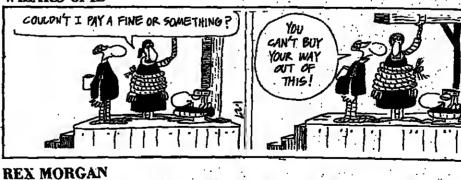
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILE AREN'T YOU FORGETTING A KISS AFTER SOMETHING, SMOOCH. AMOS? 40 YEARS OF



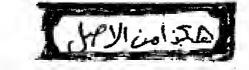


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# SPORTS

# Charges Reported 'Virtually Certain' **Against Harding**

PORTLAND, Oregon - U.S. figure skating champion Tonya Harding whose former husband reportedly is prepared to testify she was involved from the start in the plot to disable rival Nancy Kernigan, is "virtually certain" to face criminal charges, The Oregonian newspaper reported Wednesday.

Sources told the newspaper that. Jeff Gillooly was willing to admit his role in the attack and testify that Harding helped plan it as well as the cover-up after learning the FBI was investigating.

of the sales

The report came on the heels of : an NBC News report Tuesday night that Gillooly, charged with conspiracy to assault Kerrigan, hopes to have a plea bargain worked out by the end of the week that implicates Harding.

Sources told NBC that Harding's legal strategy is to maintain she found out about the alleged conspiracy and got involved in a cover-up out of fear of Gillooly and Shawn Eckardt, her bodyguard.

NBC said Harding will point out that her divorce papers accuse Gillooly of beating her.

Gillooly, Eckardt and two other men have been charged with conspiring to injure Kerrigan.

The Detroit News reported that any criminal trials in the case will be beld in Portland, where the alleged conspiracy occurred, rather than in Detroit, where Kerrigan was attacked before the U.S. cham-

However, the deadline for a report from the grand jury investigating the case was extended from Peb. 3 to Feb. 18, six days into the Winter Olympics.

That is likely to stymic the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which probably will wait until after the grand jury decides whether Har-ding should be charged before deciding whether she will remain on.

on the notoriety were not waiting.
Harding has been swamped with money-making offers, such as books and movies, although she. hasn't committed to any, said Jamis Timlick, legal assistant to one of

Harding's lawyers, Kooch weaver "There isn't even time to count-them," Timlick said. "It's difficult to get the calls back in because the

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calls are so numerous." NBC said Gillooly is telling an thorities that Harding was part of the plot to knock Kerrigan out of the national championships. Neither Gillooly's attorney, Ron Hoevet, nor authorities would coinment on whether Gillooly was trying to make a deal.

Both Harding, who won the na-tional title this month in Detroit, and Kerrigan, who could not compete after she was clubbed on her. right knee Jan. 6, were chosen for the Olympic team. The skating association did not

respond directly to the new grand jury deadline and the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive director, Harvey Schiller, said there had been no change in Harding's status.

Bart Gori, a spokesman for the FBI in Portland, said anthorities could not stop Harding from going to Norway if she hasn't been charged.

Norm Frink, deputy district at-torney for Multnemah County, said in a supporting affidavit filed with the request for an extension that the grand jury was not finished with its investigation.

"Some evidence first gathered during grand jury testimenty has created the necessity of further in-vestigation, which will take some time and cannot be completed before the grand jury term," he said in the affidavit. "I anticipate this investigation could lead to other witnesses being called to testify before the grand jury."

Frink said the delay should not be construed to mean the investigation is going poorly.

"It's not terribly unusual," he said of the extension.

Gori said the grand jury has subpoenas out all over the country: "If I were the D.A. - it would be unfair - I'd have to put the Olym-

pics aside and be painfully cogni-zant of everybody's rights and not rush to a decision," Gori said. Goran Ivanisevic, dizzied by the heat and Jim Courier, bit his racket if not the bullet in Melbourne.

## Sampras, Courier, Edberg And Martin Gain Semis timately left him dispirited. The minutes to make the semifinals for Croatian was left to rue missing the fifth year in succession. The Associated Press

MELBOURNE -- Pete Sampras overcame searing heat and a feisty Swede. Jim Courier defused Goran Ivanisevie's booming serve and left him seeing stars.

The American rivals will meet in the semifinals of the Australian Open after scoring impressive victories Wednesday.

Top seed Sampras defeated No. 10 Magnus Gustafsson, 7-6 (7-4). 2-6, 6-3, 7-617-41, staying on course for his third straight Grand Slam title on a day when the temperature on court rose to 52 degrees centi-grade (126 Fahrenheit).

Courier used slick returns and his rugged forehand to negate Ivanisevic's stinging left-hand serve. 7-6 (9-7), 6-4, 6-2. In the evening, Stefan Edberg, the champion in 1985 and 1987,

defeated No. 6 Thomas Muster, 6-2 6-3 6-4 the Swede becoming the only non-American left in the men's singles. He next faces Todd Martin, who

gained his first Grand Slam semifinal by beating compatriot MaliVai Washington 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5). The last time three Americans made the semifinals was in 1982. when it was Johan Kriek. Steve

Denton and Hank Pfister. Edberg's match had to be com-pleted under the retractable centercourt roof after rain interrupted with him leading by 6-2, 3-6.

lvanisevic was fiery early in his match against Courier, but the de-

two set points in the first-set tiebreaker.

"With him, if you don't take your chances you are gone," he Ivanisevic said the bear left him dizzy and "seeing stars" late in the

Sampras is aiming to win his first Australian Open title to add to the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles he already holds, while Courier, seeded third, hopes to become only the third player to win three successive

Australian Open titles. Roy Emerson, who won five straight titles in the 1960s, was the last man to achieve that feat, Courier said he was looking for-

ward to the showdown. "We tend to bring the best out in each other," he said, although Sampras holds an 8-2 edge in their

Sampras, 22, was given a hattle by Gustafsson, playing in his first Grand Slam quarterfinal. In the 2-hour, 50-minute match, both players used iced towels on

their necks and legs. Edberg, weded fourth, took only 36 minutes to ruce through the first set and to a 34) lead in the second. Muster, who had not previously dropped a set, put up more of a fight after the resumption but had no real answer to the 28-year-old

Swede's serve-volley power.

It took Edberg just 1 hour. 36

"It made a hig difference playing at night," Edberg said. "It was pret-

ty hot today."

"I was concentrating very well and did everything as well as I could have wished." he added. "I'm feeling as good as I've done for some time and I'm hitting the ball as well as I have for a year."

Courier left with a sunburned face hut said, "I'm from hot places." He lives in Florida and trains in California.

No. 9 seed Martin kept his cool on sun-baked No. 1 Court and outlasted his good friend Washington. who had trouble with both his service and his groundstrokes in a difficult swirling wind that swept the National Tennis Center.

The whole match was a shock-Washington said, describing his form as "unfortunate, but just the way it goes sometimes.

Martin's willingness to attack proved the key. He won 25 points at the net to Washington's 14 and had 45 overall winners to Washington's 27. Sampras blamed the corkscrew-

ing wind for his 17 double faults. but said he was pleased with his physical condition. We both had a hard time con-

trolling the balls — it wasn't the best of tennis from either of us," he "I felt that I could have gone another set if I had to - but I

He said he had conserved energy

several times by conceding games in which he was trailing 40-0. "It's a smart move, I think," he

Both women's semifinals are scheduled for Thursday. No. 10 seed Kimiko Date plays three-time champion Stelli Graf. while No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario plays No. 4 Gabriela Sabati-

Date, surrounded by television crews from Japan when she practiced Wednesday, asked them to leave so she could concentrate. The reporters and cameramen obliged.

MEN'S SINGLES QUARTERFINALS MEN'S SINCLES QUARTERFIRALS
Pele Someros II). U.S. del, Moronus Gustotsson IID), Sweden, 7-e 17-41, 2-4, p-2, 7-e 17-43;
Jim Courset (31, U.S., del Garoni (vannes-vic 15),
Craola, 7-e 19-7), p-4, e-7; Stehm Edberg 14),
Sweden, dol Thomas Musler 14), Augitrolic, p-2,
p-2, a-8; Todd Martin 19, U.S., del, Moslivol
Washimpton, U.S., del, 7-e 17-51, 7-e 17-55,
MEN'S DOUBLES QUARTERFIRALS
Jon Apell and Jones Blarkman, Sweden,

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chez-vicana (21, Spain del, Mary Joe e enrol-det and Zing Garrison Jackson (6): U.S.-6-4. 4: Pam Shriver, U.S., and Etzabeth Savile 131. Australia del Jill HeinerImpton, Conodo, Ima Shoun Stationa, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Patry Fen-Ick, and Nevestith McGrath (71, U.S. det, Ann Grossman, U.S., and Julie Richardson, New Zealana, 6-2, 6-8

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thoodbridge. Australia, and Hebra Sukova.
Czech Republic 11, eef, Sondon Stolia. Austro-



## Michelle Kwan, 13, Is Ready to Replace Harding

By Jere Longman New York Times Service

Of all the skaters, the youngest was the most gracious.

When 13-year-old Michelle Kwan was

bumped from the U.S. Olympic figure skating team in favor of Nancy Kerngan, she said: "I think it's fair. What I've gotten already is incredible."

What she could not foresee was the But promoters looking to cash in arrest of Tonya Harding's former husband and the notoriety were not waiting and her bodyguard, both charged with Harding has been swamped with conspiracy in the attack on Kerngan.

If Harding is removed from the Olympic team, Kwan will take her place, But it may be a judge in a courtroom, not in an ice rink, who will make the final decision.

"If somebody can't go, I'll be prepared," Kwan said at a recent exhibition in Fairfax, Virginia.

Nothing is certain, of course. At this point, Harding remains on the team and Kwan remains the first alternate. Before Harding could be removed, lawyers would be brought in committees would meet, hearings would be held, maybe even-lawsuits would be filed.

The teams for the Lillehammer Games in Norway must be named by next Mon-day, but alterations in the figure skating roster can be made until Feb. 21, when the women draw their skating order for the

Only two American women will be eligible to compete. As long as Kwan remains an alternate she cannot stay with the U.S. team in the Olympic village or train at the Olympic venue in Hamar. plejumps. At the world juniors, she defeatjunior varsity, Sudden, her comed, among others, Tanja Szewczenko, the petition at the nationals would not be

It is likely that she would remain in the United States when the Olympic team departs. If need be, she could fly to Norway later and train in a place such as Oslo.

"Michelle's working out," said Frank Carroll, who coaches Kwan at the Ice Castle International Training Center in Lake Arrowhead, east of Los Angeles. "She'll be ready if she's called upon. As for all this other stuff, she doesn't under-

stand it. Her job is to skate." If she does skate next month in Hamar. Kwan would be among the youngest ath-

letes ever to participate in the Olympics. Even after growing 5 inches in a recent And people cannot seem to quite re-

member her name. Often, she is called Nancy instead of Michelle, the skater getting confused with the actress from the play "Flower Drum Song." But the figure skating crowd has long

been paying attention. The Winter Games would be a postscript to a remarkable season in which Kwan won the Olympic Festival competition last summer in San Antonio before a crowd of 25,691, the largest audience ever to watch figure skating in the United States. She then won at the world junior championships in December in Colorado Springs, before taking second at the naional senior championships in Detroit.

At the Otympic Festival, Kwan got a

standing ovation after completing six tri-

16-year-old who later vanquished Katarina Witt, the two-time Olympic gold medans like Harding and Kettigan.

alist, at the German championships "I was funous." Carroll recal

When Kerrigan withdrew from the U.S. championships after being assaulted. Kwan finished second only to Harding.

She would not be a medal contender at these Olympics, but once her skuting matures. Kwan would likely be a favorite at both the 1998 Winter Games, and the 2002 Olympics, by which time she would have reached the ripe old age of 21.

"Of course, I would love to see her go." ber mother. Estella, said in a telephone the lestival. "I went out there thinking, Oh

"If she gets a chance, she may have to go. She doesn't look too nervous about it. She's handling it very well." Like other children who grew up in

Southern California, Kwan began skating on a rink at a shopping mall. She was 5 years old at the time. Two years later, she watched the 1988 Winter Olympics and the powerful jumping of Brian Boitano, and, immediately, she knew that she wanted to jump like that some day.

Occasionally, her dreams have been her coach's nightmare. In the fall of 1992. without Carroll's knowledge or permission. Kwan took and passed a test that elevated her from the junior to senior level at national competitions.

Carroll was not happy. His 12-year-old prodigy had jumped behind his back from joked, it is a lack of good credit.

other 12-year-olds but seasoned Olympi-

"I was funous," Carroll recalled, "I sat her down and told her I was captain of this ship and I would decide who were the mutineers

At the 1993 nationals last January, Kwan was the youngest competitor in 20 years. Six months later, in July, she won the gold medal from the judges and grudging admiration from her coach when she took first place at the Olympic Festival. "It was an incredible feeling to skate in front of that many people." Kwan said at

cheering for me." The crowds have since decreased, which is hardly the case with Kwan's determination. She lives and trains full-time at Lake Arrowhead, with tutors monitoring her eighth-grade studies. Her 15-year-old sis-

ter. Karen, lives and trains with Michelle. The girls' father. Daniel, a systems analyst with Pacific Bell, spends nights with his daughters at Lake Arrowhead, then drives 200 miles round trip to work in suburban Los Angeles.

Estella Kwan runs the lamin's Golden Pheasant restaurant in Torrance and visits her husband and daughters on weekends. Training costs run to \$60,000 a year. If there is one thing that skating families have in common, Daniel Kwan once



tella Kwan said. We're following the

same old routine. Just waiting." A 13-year-old has all the time in the

## my God, when I heard all the people Coach Frank Carroll, Michelle Kwan. MIXED DOUBLES QUARTERFINALS Of course, the family would not mund stretching the budget a little more for 2 couple of plane tickets to Norway. "No one has fold as anything yet." Es-

#### SIDELINES

#### Italy's Top Scorer Fails Drug Test

ROME (AP) — Mario Boni, the leading scorer of the Italian basketball league, failed a random drug test after a regular season game this month and has been suspended, the Italian Federation said Wednesday.

The 30-year-old Italian guard for Montecatini faces a two-year ban by its disciplinary commission, the federation said, adding that mitial tests and further tests showed Boni had taken steroids.

• Less than 48 hours after Manute Bol scored his first basket of the NBA season, the Mianni Heat released the 7-foot-7 Sudanese center to make room for forward Willie Burton, activated after 18 games on the

#### injured list. Bol. 31, has played nine years in the NBA. For the Record

ENZA New Zealand, the catamaran skippered by Robin Knox-Johnston and Peter Blake, reported setting a world record of 520.9 nautical ston and react mass, reported setting a world record of 520.9 nantical miles (838.3 kilometers) sailed in 24 hours during its attempt to circumnavigate the world in 79 days. The previous mark, of 425 miles, was set in December by Intrum Justitia, skippered by Englishman Lawrie Smith, during the Whitbread Round the World race. (AP)

ESPN and the NFL agreed to renew the satellite sports network's rights to telecast regular-season and playoff games in Asia, Latin America, the Pacific Rim, the Middle East and Africa. (IHT) Jerald Clark, the outfielder who played for the Colorado Rockies of the major leagues last season, signed a one-year contract with the Japanese baseball champion Yakuli Swallows.

Boomer Esiason, the quarterback of the New York Jetz, was selected to replace Joe Montana of Kansas City in the Pro Bowl; Montana suffered a concussion in Sunday's AFC championship loss. Tracy Candkins Stockwell, who swam to three gold medals for the United States at the 1984 Olympics, became on Australian citizen on Wednesday. She is married to Australian swimmer Mark Stockwell. (AP)

Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns: "I heard Tonya Harding is calling herself the Charles Barkley of figure skaring. I was going to sue hercaung nerses the custon behavior or against another it was going to said for defamation of character, but then I realized I have no character."

Compagnoni's Bold and Painful Course Toward Super-G Gold By Ken Shulman

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy -Deborah Compagnoni skis like no other woman on the tour, and more aggressively than many of the men. In the giant slatom and Super-G races, the 23-year-old pushes her weight dangerously forward onto the fips of her skis, assuming a tight, acrodynamic crouch as she cuts an astonishingly straight line between the gates. When she is on, Compagnoni and her skis appear to be one creature, speeding down the course in a perfect economy of movement. It is easy to see why she is called the female Alberto Tomba.

"Alberto and Deborah are two bona fide thoroughbreds," says the Italian women's team coach, Piermario Calcamuggi. "They take big chances. They aim right for the inside pole, stealing millimeters from their adversaries at every turn. Sometimes they end up on their backsides. But sometimes they win. And when they win, they win big."
Deborah Compagnoni was the great promise of the Italian women's team when

she joined the World Cup circuit in 1987. As a child, she raced against the local boys, often beating them. The daughter of a former ski instructor, she grew up working in the botel her parents own and run at Santa Caterina Valfurva, a hotel that traditionally hosts the Swiss women's team during the World Cup races. In the winter of 1986, she waited on tables, bringing the Swiss great Vreni Schneider her morning cappuccino. Originally a downhill and Super-G spe-

cialist. Compagnoni placed fourth and Compagnoni began to give the sort of event to rank among the first 15 starters. fifth in her first two World Cup races. But in her third race, a downhill at Zinal, she fell in the flats and tore both ligaments in her right knee. Surgeons in Italy replaced them with synthetic ligaments, and Compagnoni returned to competition the fol-lowing year. But the knee refused to heal properly, and hampered her in both training and competition. Unable to be competitive in downhill - and still concerned about reinjuring the knee -- Compagnon decided to concentrate on the sialom and giant slalom. Yet two years after her injury, she still had not reacquired full mobility or muscle tone.

In late 1990, Compagnoni went to Lyon. France, where a surgeon, Dr. Pierre Chambal, replaced the artificial ligaments with strands taken from one of Compagnoni's Achilles' tendon. This time, the result was satisfactory, permitting her to take fourth place in the 1991 season-ending giant slaom at Vail. Colorado.

Aftera difficult and often demoralizing three years. Compagnoni's physical prob-lems finally seemed to be resolved. But in the spring of 1991, she passed out at home and was rushed to the hospital by her father, Giorgio. There, physicians diagnosed a total intestinal blockage, which would have killed her had she arrived just 30 minutes later. In surgery. Compagnoni had nearly half a meter of intestine moved. She spent the rest of the spring and much of the summer recovering.

The following season, finally healthy.

giant slalom and another second in slalom. Yet as well as Compagnoni was skiing, she was still somehow unable to win a race. Another athlete - and usually it was Like Tomba, she is most dangerous when the

performances that fived up to her poten-tial. With growing confidence, she took

second place in the December 1991 giant

slalom at home in Santa Caterina, then

followed up with two more seconds in

slope is steep and icy. France's Carole Merie - aiways managed

to beat her across the linish line. Then, three weeks before the 1992 Olympics. Compagnoni won her first World Cup race. a Super-G in Morzine. France. It was the last Super-G scheduled

before the Winter Games. This was a perfect mental preparation Ior Albertville," recalls Calcamuggi. "On the strength of one race. Deborah certainly wasu't the favorite, but she had proven to herself that she could win. This was the most important thing of all."

The women's Olympic Super-G was scheduled for Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Meribel. Despite her growing confidence, Compagtoni had not won enough points in the

Not many people outside the Italian team paid much attention when she stepped into the starting gate wearing No. 16. At the finish line. Merle was already celebrating her victory, having beaten Germany Kaya Seizinger by 0.56 seconds.

What followed was one of the finest, most exciting runs in all of skiing. Compagnoni left the gate and immediately went into her crouch. Poles tucked beneath her arms, she sped from one gate to another as if guided by an invisible wire, her weight shifting almost imperceptible as she accelerated through the course. Not once did her skis slide through a turn. Not once did she have to adjust her stance or correct her trajectory. It was as close as a

skier can come to a perfect race.

At the finish line, Compagnoni looked up to see that she was first - and that she had beaten Merle by a colossal 1.41 sec-

"I said hello to Carole at the starting gate." a still out of breath Compagnoni said moments after the race. "And she ignored me. That just increased my deternation to win.

With the gold medal in Super-G. Com-pagnoni had finally arrived. But her moment of glory lasted exactly 24 hours. The following day, in the giant slalom. Compagaoni was cutting a narrow turo through the minth gate when her left ski slipped from under her. A sharp, piercing pain in her knee made her cry out and crunible to the snow. She had torn another ligament.

was loaded onto a toboggan. In Lyon. Dr. Chambat renaired Compagnoni's left knee as well, and the 1992 Super-G Olympic gold medalisi we able to return to competition the following season, repeating as winner in the Super-G in Morzine. This season, Compagnoni has ricocheted between prizes and pratfalls. She has finished just two of the seven statoms she has entered, and skied out of both slatoms last weekend at Maribor. Slovenia. Yet she also won three consecutive giant slatoms between December and January. In Super-G, she is still trying to find her form, and is hoping to turn things around in Sunday's race at Garmisch. Ger-

Like Tomba, she is most dangerous when the slope is steep and icy, on demanding, technical runs where she can exploit her extraordinary power and agility. Although Compagnoni has begun training again for downhill after nearly four years, she is not yet a strong enough four-event skier to challenge Austria's Anita Wachter and Sweden's Pernilla Wiherg for the overall World Cup title. Instead, Compagnoni has set her sights on Lillehammer, and the chance to win anoth-

er Olympic gold. "I'm afraid that people remember me more because I cried than because I won," she says, "I don't know if I'm famous because I'm a winner, or because I'm unlucky. At Lillehammer, I hope I can help

# England-Germany Match Set for Berlin, April 20

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BERLIN - An England-Germany soccer match will be held on Adolf Hitler's birthday in Berlin, after Hamburg refused to host it for fear of neo-Nazi troubles, offi-

cials said Wednesday. The German Soccer Federation said in a statement that several cities had made bids for the match between the national teams on April 20, the 105th anniversary of Hitler's birth.

A Berlin spokesman, Michael-Andreas Butz, said that city offi-cials "are not underestimating the security issue, but we can rely on our police forces to keep arriving hooligans, neo-Nazis and havoc-

raising left-wing radicals in check, if it came to that."

ened to come to the game looking cotted the forthcoming trip to the for trouble, while Berlin has its own leftist and rightist street fighters who are likely to turn out for the match in Olympic Stadium, where Hitler staged the 1936 Games that were overshadowed by his Nazi

The German federation has maintained that April 20 holds no special significance for modern the only time that will fit into the national team's schedule before it described for the control of the contro departs for the United States to delend its World Cup title.

English neo-Nazis have threat- coach, Pavel Sadyrin, have boy-United States, Nikita Simonyan, deputy head of the soccer federation, said Wednesday. He said only 18 of the more than 40 players invited had arrived in Moscow to train before the team leaves Friday to play friendlies against the Umit-

ed States and Mexico. · Erik Thorstvedt, the goalkeeper for Norway's World Cup team has injured a knee ligament and Officials said exploratory suring brace on his knee for six weeks. · Bobby Robson has been hued as the new coach of Portuguese soccer powerbouse FC Porto, the

club's president, Pinus da Costa,

cently fired by Lisbon's Sporting, will replace Tomislav Ivic, who anatia to head a FIFA developmental:

Players demanding the firing gery had revealed the extent of Satof the Russian national team's urday's injury and that Thorstvedt.

Robson, the 61-year-old former English national team coach renomiced Tuesday he was quitting Porto to return to his native Croprogram for young coaches. (AP, Reuters)

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WASHINGTON—One of the big changes we'll see in 1994 is the way in which people with "Let's say that a man hated his psychiatric problems are treated. All the health plans have traditionally been reluctant to pay for mental illness and have now imposed a time limit on how long a patient is

allowed to feel really lousy. While pills are playing their role in helping patients, the oneon-one 50-minute therapy session is rapidly sinking in the

As my insurance adjuster complained to plained to Psychialong to find out Buchwald trists take too

why a person is afraid of heights. They are sluggish," I admitted, "but psychiatry is one of the few medical art forms where you let the patient set his own pace."

"Exactly," he said, "and insurance companies don't like it one bit. If the doctor can't find out what's bugging his patient in a cou-ple of office visits, then we say the doctor should turn in his couch." What would replace it?"

"As of now a psychiatrist cannot be cured." rush his patient's story. The person seeking help is the one who has to discover what is wrong with himself. This could take — and bas taken — 10 years. Neither the doc-tor nor the person he is caring for is

The Latest Divorce: Dick Tracy and Tess

New York Times Service NEW YORK — First it was Donald and tvana. Then Loni and Burt. Now Dick and Tess. Yes, comic strip fans, after 45 years of marriage, Dick Tracy and his wife, the former Tess Trueheart, are splitting up. Tess will hit her bus-patient either tells his story to a band with divorce papers on Feb.

Tess, like so many police out on a group of people who are spouses, is fed up with Dick's long on to him before he takes his overnours and lack of consideration. coat off," Michael Kilian, who bas been writing the comic strip for the last year and a half, said he was introducing marital discord "to bring Dick Tracy into contemporary times,"

"Let's say that a man hated his mother because she never packed him a decent school lunch and he became anorexic because she forbade him to eat airline food. The psychiatrist spots this in the first week, but he can't tell his patient what's bugging him until the pa-tient gains the knowledge himself through a revealing dream, prefera-

hly in the second or third year. "Now suppose the same patient goes into a group therapy session with other disoriented people.

The patient says, 'I am anorexic because I have no appetite for air-line food, and I think I hate a member of my family, although I can't yet identify which one it is."

"Now the guy sitting next to him says, 'You're full of it, and you're a crybaby besides. No one likes airline food, and you'd be crazy if you ate those meals — so get off it because most of us have to catch the last bus home."

"Can you see the difference be tween this therapy and the one with only the doctor? The patient re-sponds, 'f know it's more than that. If I could only plumb my subcon-scious to discover which person made me hate airline food, I would

"The woman next to him says,
'Does her name start with an M?" 'It could,' the patient says, fideting in his chair.

How about an O after the M? 'Please don't spell it out,' the patient implores. "Someone else yells. T. then H.

"And when the last person adds R, the patient crumbles to the floor in a fetal position and cries, 'Mother.' With one group session, our insurance company can save

"So that's where psychiatry is

patient either tells his story to a doctor who just nods his head while the patient snows him, or he tries it

"That isn't what Freud had in mind," I told him.

"That's because Freud never charged our insurance company \$150 for a 50-minute session."

## Joshua Redman: Jazz Torchbearer at 24

By Mike Zwerin

of Herold Tribune PARIS — Looking over his shoulder at all those teenage lions trying to catch up. Joshua Redman is surprised to find himself already over the hill at the age of 24. He's kidding, or thinks so. Keeping a sense of humor and balance is not easy when you're being called "the torchbearer of his generation."

He worries about the media's appetite for fads: "The nature of hype is hyperbole and exaggeration. Style over substance, form over content. That's the way our society works. Sound bites, media bites. I've had my fair share of bites, but magazines are not going to continue to put my picture on their covers forever. No matter how well I play. that aspect of it can't continue."

Are his string of SRO houses and rave reviews a product of hype more than music appreciation? He is braced for a critical backlash. You cannot stay "hot" forever. Where there's hot there's cold. Finding new bites exasperates him but he's good at it and they come with and help expand the territory. A year ago, he was an unknown

He's "surprised and delighted" to find himself making a decent living playing jazz on the saxopbone in the first place. Let alone in first place. He's the jazzman of the hour. Returns are not yet in for the year but unusual maturity and depth way beyond his age bode well for the decade. He has momentum, balance, elegance and smarts. He seems to have become a oneman renaissance, the biggest news since the Marsalis brothers.

Supported by little more than word-of-mouth, his self-titled recording debut was the most-played jazz album on U.S. FM for awhile. His second, "Wish" (WB), with sales in six figures, has been on the charts four months now. It's No. 2 in France, right behind Harry Connick Jr. If this is just getting started, what will full-speed-ahead be like? Touring and recording with Pat Metheny last year was a lucky break.

What's luck got to do with it?

He's often been asked if it was tough to decide not to study music in university. He had been the hottest player in the hot Berkeley (California) high school jazz band, which won state-level awards. He was already being talked about. His father Dewey had an international reputation, respected if not rewarded. Jazz was the family business. Joshua's route seemed to he predetermined.

He doesn't remember deciding any-thing. He was valedictorian of his graduating class, jazz was simply not on his agenda after high school. He saw it as a "demanding and unrelenting discipline" he was nowhere near prepared for. Plus he didn't think he played all that well to begin



Saxophonist Redman: "The nature of hype is hyperbole and exaggeration."

with. He evaluated himself as good for a self-taught 17-year-old, not good enough. There was so much to learn. The life was

tough. He hated to practice.
When Harvard offered him a full scholarship, he accepted without hesitation. Majoring in social studies, he graduated sum-ma cum laude in 1991, wanting to be a lawyer. Yale accepted him and except for atwist of fale he'd be studying law at Yale right now. Although he was "totally op-posed" to jazz contests, the "objective grad-ing of a subjective enterprise," he entered the Thelonious Monk Foundation saxo phone competition. It was something to do between his B. A. and graduate school.

Also having grown up with his mother welfare (he did not see much of his father), he'd learned not to look askance at opportunity, no matter how much of a long shot. Winning the Monk contest just

about guarantees a career launch. Still, he did not practice for it. Signing up at the last minute, he won anyway. Ford Motor Co. handed him a \$10,000 check, he was interviewed on CNN, the Los Angeles Times ran a feature on him and Warner Brothers offered him a recording contract. Hearing Redman for the first time, Matt

Pierson, the head of jazz A&R for Warners, "just couldn't believe it. Like, immediately I felt, This is the guy!"

Suddenly Redman was faced with what on the surface appeared to be a no-brainer. Anybody rational enough to make intelligent career decisions would by definition not be foolish enough to choose to he a professional jazz musician rather than a doctor or a lawyer. Only the chosen should play jazz for a living. It must be a need more than a choice. He did not belabor the issue. He had been chosen.

The contest had come at exactly the right time. To be fair about it, the Monk Foundation rotates auditioning instruments — piano, guitar, percussion, etcet-era — so that everybody can get a shot. One year more or less and Redman would most probably have fallen through the cracks, Luck? As it was he felt a metaphysical obligation. To turn his back would have been an insult to all those beautiful

players he knew so well and respected so

much who struggled so hard so long with

so many dry spells, his father for one.

Redman was being interviewed in the lobby of a hotel, which is like being inside a bare light bulb. Gulping an Orangina, he paused to ponder to what degree time past and time present are present in time fu-ture. He does not believe in luck. Past circumstances had merely put him a posi-tion to seize it. As far as the present goes, it did not appear to go very far. There was not much to seize at this point in space and time. There had been far too many hotels like this (and far too little sleep and far too many interviews). A convenient location around the corner from the concert was not enough to bust the ghosts. He sure would like an upgrade. But he had com-promised some of his individuality and originality of thought in order to reap some of the system's rewards at Harvard

and he promised himself never to do that He swears to monitor himself so that huxury will not creep up on necessity. He has full artistic control of his life, musical has full artistic control of his me, musical decisions are based only on his desires and the opportunities which present themselves. He insists he will never allow first-class air travel or five-star-hotel riders to affect the quality of the music. Meanwhile, he's trying to define necessity. Is a personal manager necessary? Do you "need" roadies to carry your seer?

dies to carry your gear?

He has resolved, finally, to practice. Already he has an amazing command of inflection and space for his age — no cliches, not even self-styled. He sounds like Lester Young, Ben Webster, Lucky Thompson and Joe Henderson rolled into one, and like more and none of them. Glibness may be his undoing. It's too easy, the saxophone appears to be playing him.
Sometimes he finds himself on automatic

pilot, Perspective, however, is not lacking: "Great and enduring improvisers must have vision, creativity, soulfulness, clarity of expression and the energy and concen-tration to summon them all at will, night after night. Somehow you have to manage to maintain the kind of childlike enthusiasm and spontaneity you started with, and mature at the same time. There must be a consistency of inspiration without regargitating ideas. You have to make the extraordinary ordinary. That's the hard part."

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

## PEOPLE

#### Novelist Joan Brady Wins Whitbread Award

Joan Brady became the first woman to win Britain's hierative Whithread prize for literature with a novel about white thildren sold. into slavery during the American Civil War. The American-boin Brady, who has lived in England for more than 20 years, won the sward and £21,000 (\$31,500) for Theory of War," based on the life of her great-grandfather.

John F. Kennedy Jr., who has been known to harbor theatries ambitions, will be a host on a series of television programs belebrating unsung heros of New York. The series, called "Heart of the City," will run on WNYC-TV in New York for six Wednesdays, starting March 23.

A spokesman for Ted Danson confirms that he has indeed been dating the actress Mary Steenbar gen since they met on the set of Potomac Moon" a few months ago. We last left Ted's love life when he and Whoopi Goldberg had their celebrated split, after their celebrated relationship.

Michael Crichton has reportedly agreed to turn over his screen adap-tation of his best-selling book "Dis-closure" to the writer Paul Attanasio for a rewrite. Variety reports that Michael Donglas has signed on to star in the movie.

A man who wants to clean up the world was named Australian of the Year by Prime Minister Paul Keating on Wednesday, Isa Kleman Isunched an anti-litter Clean-Up the World campaign last year and has headed an annual Clean-up Australia day since 1989.

It's O. K. to walk like the Beatles and talk like the Beatles. It's even O.K. to dress and sing like the Beatles. But a U. S. judge has ruled that an Ohio group once known as "1964 as The Beatles" cannot use the Fab Four's name or props or backdrops with their likenesses.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 15

#### WEATHER

## Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather Europe Tom High Critical Cri Cor W Cor 1153 1 0.527 0 7.443 pc 4.25 c 4.25 c 1.27 pc 1.27 pc 1.27 pc 1.27 m 1.54 a 2.65 si 1.54 a North America Europe High winds Friday into the weekend will be focused from the Shejland Islands to southwestern Norwey, Raks

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Alpe d'Huez	120 210	Good	Open	Ver	1/25	72:86 titls open, tower runs heen
Les Arcs	95 290	Good	Open	Ver	1/16	58/64 little open, odd icy patch -
Avoriaz	150 190	Good	Open			28/41 fits open, good tree their
Cauterets	185 220	Good	Open			11/15 tits open, very good skille
Chamonix	50 315	Good	Poor	Ver	1/25	72/76 fits open good sking
Courchevel	125 155	Good	Ореп			All bits open, good sking available
Les Deux Alpes	100 300	Good	Open	Ver	1/16	45/64 lifts open, good skiling
Flame	90 300	Good	For	Hvy	1/26	22/28 lifts open, avislanche risk
Isola	170 250	Good	Open	Hvy	1:18	16/23 Ms open, lovely-sking
Meribel	75 150	Good	Open			All 49 litts open, lower runs stick
La Plagne	150 310	Good	Open			104+112 lifts open, wat snow
Serre Chevalier	40 170		Open			Most lifts open, upper slopes goo
Tignes	155 315		Open			41/51 kfs open, greet skiing
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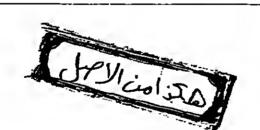
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